

Sunday Edition

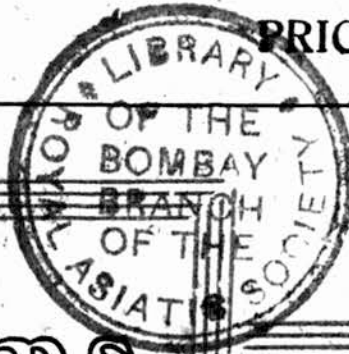
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

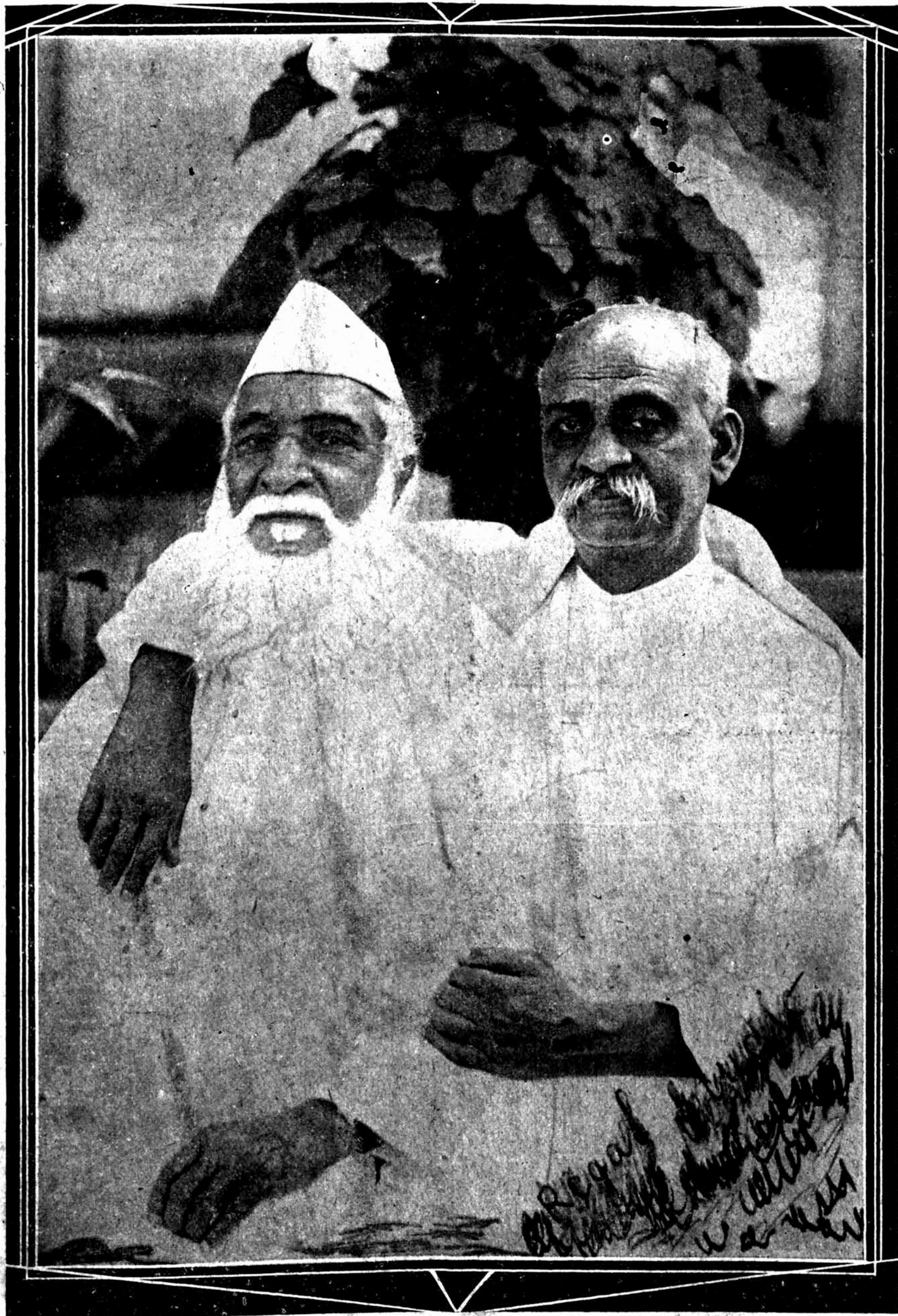
VOL. XXIII NO. 14

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1935

PRICE: TWO ANNAS



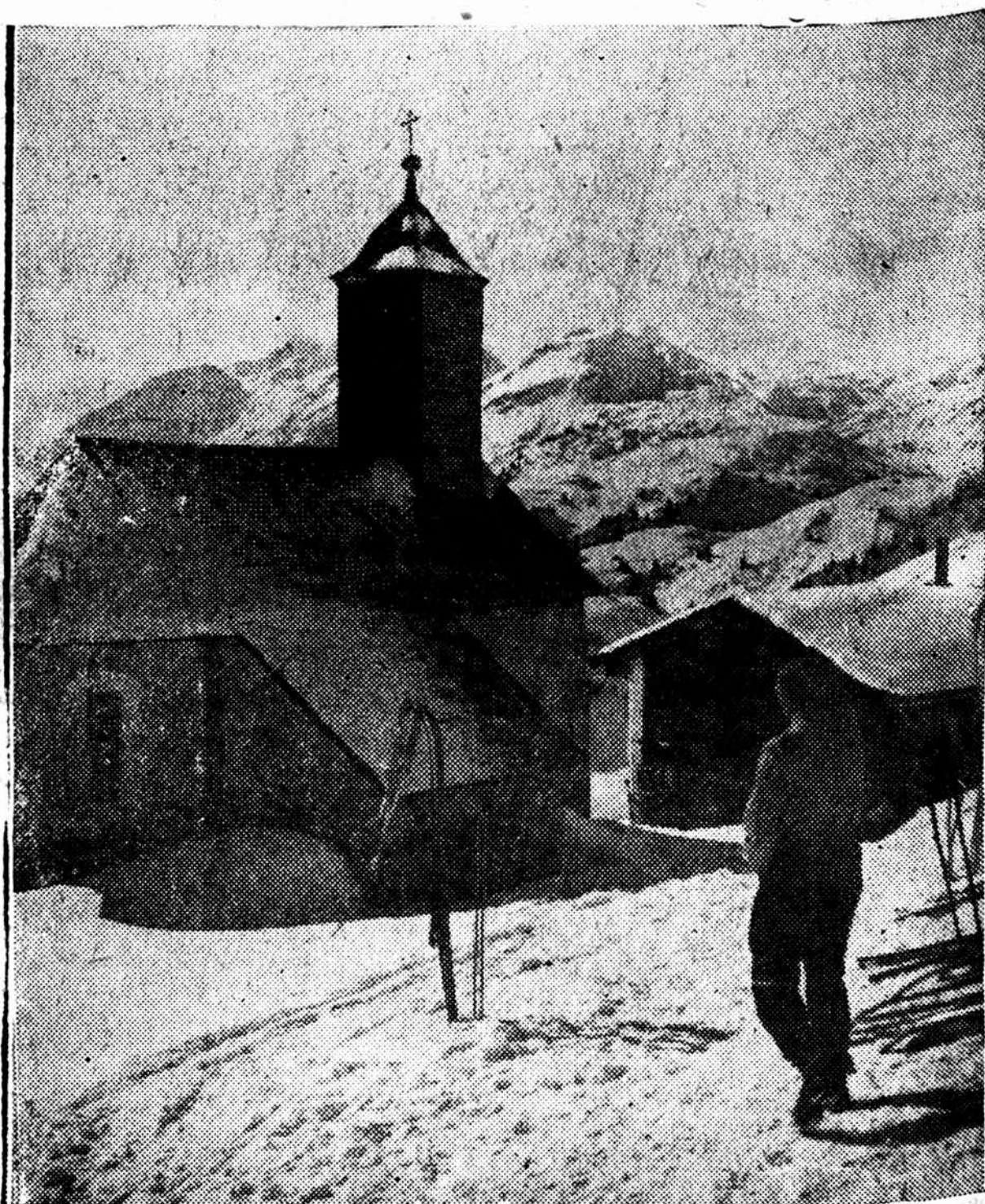
Comrades In Arms



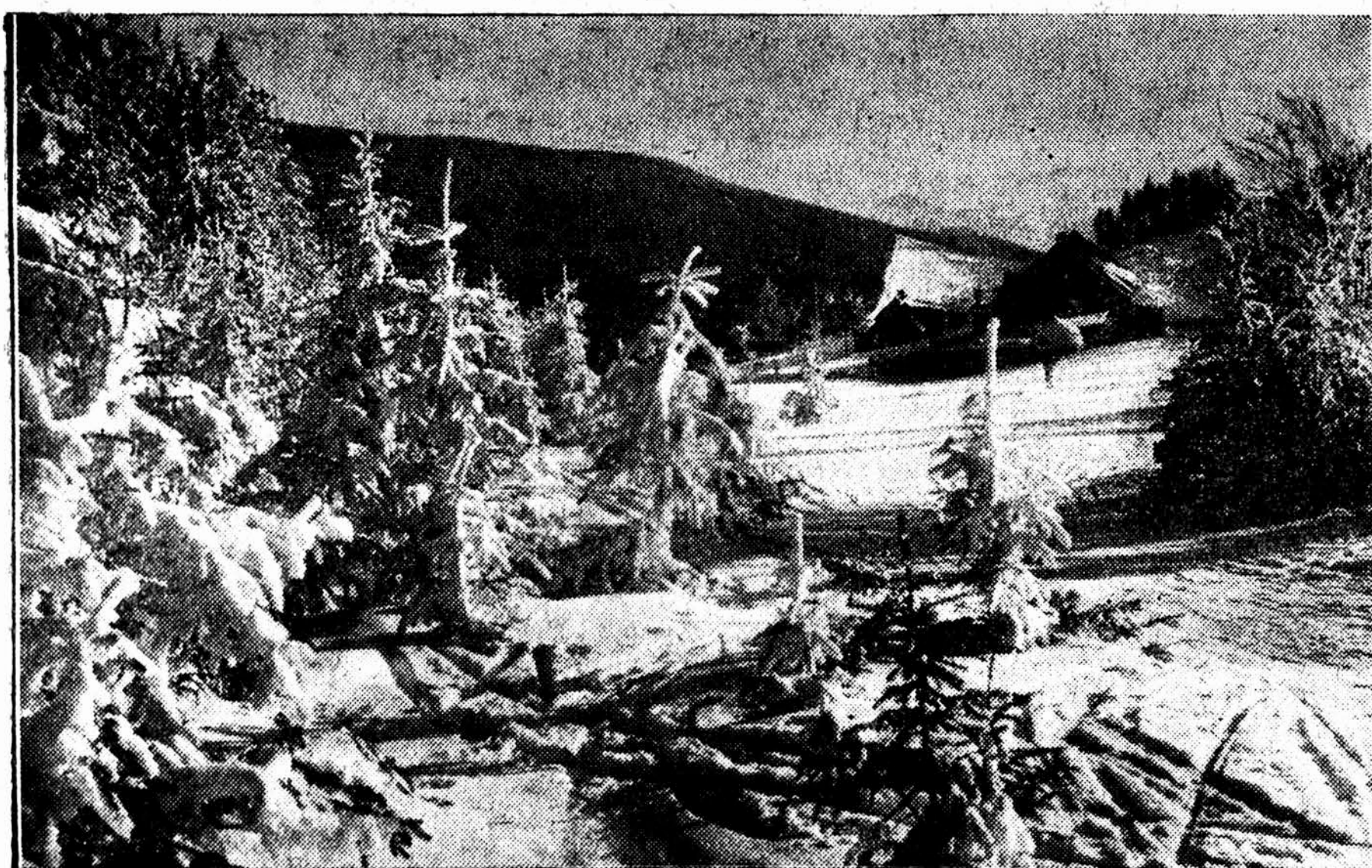
Skiers' paradise: The
snowy heights of Mit-
tenwald in Bavaria.



When Winter Comes.



A church on the snowy Alps



Winter-Calling: charm
of winter in Silesia.

Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1935

PRICE TWO ANNAS

END OF A MEMORABLE SESSION

CAR BURSTS INTO FLAME

Three Occupants Jump Out Of It And Get Injured

PAREL ROAD SENSATION

Three men riding in a motor car, on Saturday evening, had a thrilling experience when the car suddenly burst into flames. They jumped out of the car and sustained injuries, necessitating their removal to the K. E. M. Hospital.

It appears that Sher Mohamed Pinuakhan was driving a car along Parel Road, on Saturday evening,

BAN ON A. I. T. U. CONGRESS

Pt. N. Das' Adjournment Motion In Assembly

NEW DELHI, April 6. Pandit Nilakantha Das has given notice of an adjournment motion in the Assembly to consider "The refusal of the Government of Bengal to allow the session of the All-India Trade Union Congress to be held."—A. P.

when nearing Lal Bagh it suddenly burst into flames. There were at the time Messrs. F. C. de Souza and Badridas Baburao also in the car. The driver could not stop it and all three of them jumped out of it while it was still moving. They sustained injuries and were picked up and removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

The Fire Brigade was summoned to the scene and the fire was extinguished.

The cause of the fire is not known. The police arrived on the scene and made inquiries.

'FLU ATTACKS VALLABHBHAI

Now Feeling Better, Though Weak

AHMEDABAD, April 6. The latest information received from Borsad shows that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is feeling better now, although he is reported to be weak and is confined to bed.

It is stated that he had an attack of influenza.—A. P.

EARLIER.

AHMEDABAD, April 6. A message from Borsad states that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who is at the moment occupied with organising relief work in the plague stricken areas, is down with fever and has been asked to take rest.—A.P.

MAHATMA TO VISIT BORSAD

AHMEDABAD, April 6. Mahatma Gandhi who is expected to tour Gujarat next month, will also visit Borsad and the plague ridden areas.—A.P.

Bhulabhai's Brilliant Oration

SIR J. GRIGG'S TIRADE

"Forcing Situation On Govt."

"NEW POLICY OF GOVT." ENUNCIATED

From Our Special Correspondent. NEW DELHI, April 6.

The stage in the Assembly was best set, to-day, for the final orations, which crystallised, as nothing else had done before, the rival positions of Government and Congress, and their respective plans of warfare. The decision of the House, in rejecting the recommended Finance Bill was in no doubt, and the neutrality of even the European group isolated Government on this occasion, from all shades of popular opinion, as had never before occurred in the history of the Assembly.

The day will be remembered for long for speeches made by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, and Sir James Grigg, the former in spite of his excellent record of previous speeches delivered the best speech of the session. He had found Government come out in its naked autocracy, and his justification, for opposition still remaining within the legislature was to see that Government did not have the pretence of popular support in its measures.

"DELIBERATE PLAN" Sir James Grigg, who has outshone all other members of Government as a critic of Congress made an assertion, apparently with the full authority of his Government that Congress had, through a deliberate plan, forced the situation on Government, when it would exercise emergency Powers, and that unless there was a change of heart, on the part of Opposition, Government would not care to consider how best to meet the point of view of the Opposition.

The change of heart is a Gandhian phrase," said Mr. Satyamurti, and Pt. Pant shouted: "The cat is out of the bag." It is true that Government, as now advised, is in a vindictive mood. Mr. Satyamurti called it "a petty vindictiveness" but Government holds that it is a legitimate political strategy.

MEMORABLE SESSION.

Any way the session ends on Monday or Tuesday, with the two sides driven further apart than ever, and rejection of the Finance Bill was the culmination of a state of affairs which had been going on for the past ten weeks.

Sir Cowasji and seven others remained neutral, but it is doubtful whether this state of neutrality will continue for long. Perhaps the next session will make them choose their side.

After the Assembly rose non-Congressmen wondered in the lobby how the Finance Member could justify his description of amendment made in the Finance Bill as indicating obstructive tactics of Congress, for the reason that one of the amendments carried was moved by Congress and

the majority of others were moved either by the Independents or Nationalists, or Europeans.

"NEW POLICY OF GOVT."

One member expressed his opinion: "Sir James Grigg has announced new policy of Government. Hitherto Government professed that under the existing constitution it listened to elected members with a view to meet their points of view, to the maximum extent, compatible with their responsibilities; but, to-day, Sir James Grigg has announced that Government would not listen to any proposal, whether reasonable or unreasonable. This involves such fundamental change in policy, that I hope Government will explain its position more fully."

FINANCE BILL

Proceedings In Detail

Sir James Grigg moved the recommended amendment that the salt duty be restored to Rs. 1/4 per maund. In the course of a brief speech he said that this restoration was essential to fill up a hole of more than Rs. 3 crores made in the budget by the Assembly. No doubt the Assembly had made suggestions for finding the sum of Rs. 3 crores in other directions. But Sir James Grigg pointed out that none of those suggestions were immediately practicable and some were not practicable at all. The Government in order to discharge its responsibility had no alternative, but to ask the House to reverse its previous decision.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai opposed the motion of the Finance Member.

Mr. Desai said that the Finance Member should have fully considered and reconsidered the position before merely asking the Assembly in his brief speech to reverse its own decision. It looked as if that decision of the House had no value or effect at all in the eyes of those who governed India. To call this action of the Government a government insult to the Assembly would be to use a hackneyed word. The Assembly, in order not to make itself open to the charge that it was an irresponsible body consisting of men who did not understand the art of Government, discussed the Bill clause by clause and moved amendments which it considered were essential by way of giving relief to the people.

WON'T OBLIGE

Now there was the categorical imperative that the Assembly should swallow that opinion. That

(Continued on page 3).

HARD ON CONSCRIPTS

60,000 To Remain With Colours For 3 Months

FRENCH MINISTER'S ORDER

PARIS, April 6.

Sixty thousand conscripts, who were due to be disbanded at the end of the next week have been affected by the Council Minister's decision to keep them with colours for another three months, but not longer. They will be employed in guarding the frontiers and defence works.—Reuter's.

NO POLITICAL

SIGNIFICANCE

Revelations In Enquiry Into Death Of Fabian And Wurm

LONDON, April 6.

The police have concluded inquiries into the deaths of Fabian and Wurm. It is understood evidence at the inquest on April 10th will show that they have disappointed with life, and there is no reason to believe the deaths had any political significance.—Reuter.

LORD BRABOURNE

REACHES DELHI

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The Governor of Bombay, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. R. D. Bell, and Captain M. V. Milbank, A.-D.-C. arrived here to stay at Viceroy's House.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MUSICIANS' DEATHS.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 6.

The deaths of two famous musicians are announced namely, the Hungarian violinist, De Vecsey at Budapest and the Pole, Mlynarski, composer, resident conductor Scottish Orchestra from 1910 to 1916, and Chief Director, Warsaw Opera for ten years at Warsaw.

PLANE SMASH

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, April 6.

Two passengers, and two crew of aeroplane were killed when the machine, flying low, touched the ground. The plane was a regular Dutch passenger on the Prague-Amsterdam route and came to grief at Brilon near Cassel.

(Earlier Assembly Debate On Page 42)

ARCHITECTURE From Prabhat's Imagination

Gorgeous Settings
and New Technique in
Background Orchestral Music

2
Outstanding
Features of

Chandrasena

Music Director:
K. BHOLEY

Featuring:—

NALINI TURKHED,
GULAB,
SURESH BABU,
KELKAR, MANE,
BUASAHEB

A Golden leaf from Sacred Ramayan.

PRABHAT'S 1st MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

Coming from RAMNAVMI
12th of April at

Minerva Talkies—Lamington Road—

Mr. G. S. DEVARE

presents

SHREE DIGVEER CINETONE'S
Smashing Social Hit of the year.

"Rang Bhoomi"

A social thriller seething with Realism—
A mighty picture with an All Star cast—
An avalanche of sweeping emotions—
A maddening story that holds you spell-bound to the last—

Featuring:

IBRAHIM JAMNA FATMA
ALLAVALI VAIDYA RAGINEE
MIRAJKAR JIJIBHOY etc. etc.

Directed by:

MR. NARAYANRAO DEVARE.

RELEASED FROM 6th APRIL

AT

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P. M.

To-day matinee at 3-30 p.m.

**2ND
GLORIOUS
WEEK !**

Our Great
MARATHA KING !!

SARASWATEE
CINETONE'S
1st MARATHI HISTORICAL

CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJEE

featuring:—

Master VITHAL
SALVI
SHAKUNTALA
VIJAYADEVI

Director:—

P. ALTEKAR

*The Martyr who Embraced Death
To Discipline Shattered Nation !*

PROXY

SEE IT

TO-DAY!

Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-30 P. M.
Matinee at 2-30 P. M. on
SAT. SUN. and Holidays

POLICE CONSTABLES ATTACKED

AKOLA, April 6.

Two police constables are reported to have been murderously attacked and are in the local hos-

pital.

It is alleged that one Gopal Mistri from whom one of the constables had purchased a house, attacked them with an axe as a result of their occupying his house in his absence.

Gopal Mistri has been arrested.—A. P.

LESS ALIMONY FOR DIVORCED WIFE

**Justice Wadia Gives Im-
portant Ruling On Parsi
Marriage Act**

A decision of great importance to the whole Parsi community was recently delivered by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia sitting in Chambers in the case of Maneckbai vs. Nadirshaw Jamshedji Vachha.

This was an application by the husband Mr. Nadirshaw Jamshedji Vachha against his wife for variation of an order of permanent alimony made in 1928 by the Parsi Matrimonial Court. It appears that on July 6, 1928, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar the then Matrimonial Judge made an order for alimony against the husband and decreed a divorce of the marriage of the parties. Thereafter, the husband remarried and had children. The divorced wife also remarried to one Rustomji Mancherji Kapadia who is an architect and is at present earning an income of about Rs. 90. The present application was by the husband to vary the order of Justice Davar on the ground that the wife having re-married to the said Kapadia, the applicant's family burden having increased he should get some relief from the old order passed against him.

Mr. M. L. Maneksha, Advocate instructed by Mr. S. P. Gazdar of Sahiar & Co. Solicitors appeared for the husband, Mr. Forbes Advocate instructed by Messrs. Dorab & Co. Solicitors appeared for the wife.

A Counter application was made by the wife to increase the amount of alimony on the ground that the husband's income had increased.

His Lordship observed, and Counsel on both sides admitted, that his Lordship had power to increase or decrease the alimony. It was tried to be argued however, by Mr. Forbes that the Parsi Act was silent and His Lordship could not go beyond the terms of the order already made by Davar J. in 1928.

His Lordship observed that the order was very unfortunately drawn as it did not provide for the contingency of re-marriage of the wife. His Lordship said that in all the orders that he was making in such cases as the Parsi Matrimonial Judge, he inserted the provision that the payment was to cease on re-marriage because it would not otherwise be consistent with equity.

Should Cease Altogether

His Lordship also remarked that in such cases it would injure the self-respect of any second husband to go on carrying his household from income allowed to his wife out of the earnings of the first husband. His Lordship thought it more equitable that the payment should cease altogether.

But in the present case the order of Davar J. was passed without the proviso that the alimony would cease on re-marriage, the position was different and was hard against the husband. His Lordship, however, considering the changed circumstances of the applicant, varied the original order of Davar J. and reduced the permanent alimony from Rs. 85 to Rs. 50 only. His Lordship did not order the husband to pay the wife's cost as is usually done in Matrimonial cases but the wife was ordered to bear her own costs. His Lordship further allowed liberty to both parties to go to the Parsi Matrimonial Court in future when there were further changes in circumstances of parties.

TO COMMEMORATE The RECORD-BREAKING 26th WEEK Of The CONTINUOUS RUN OF The 'Great' Picture "AMRIT MANTHAN"

The Western India Theatres
Limited
Have The Honour & The Pleasure
To Give A
**BENEFIT
PERFORMANCE**
Of "AMRIT MANTHAN" In Aid Of

**Their Majesties' Silver
Jubilee Fund**

On TUESDAY, 9th April
At 6-15 p.m.

Under The Presidency Of
The Hon'ble KHAN BAHADUR
D. B. COOPER
When The FAMOUS STARS OF
"AMRIT MANTHAN"

Miss NALINI TARKHAD
Miss SHANTA APTE
& Messrs. SURESHBABU &
CHANDRAMOHAN
Will PRESENT THEMSELVES
ON THE STAGE

Note—Bookings for this show is
open from to-day at the Theatre.

K-R-I-S-H-N-A
(Dubash Theatre).

**Commenced from Friday
Last**

A brilliant Gujarati Talkie
that has already won the laurels.

**PRAKASH PICTURES'
SANSAR
LEELA**

Featuring:

PANNA
KASHINATH,
RAJKUMARI,
GULAB,
LALLUBHAI, etc.,

at

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.

TIME: 5-15, 8, 10-45

Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays
at 2-45.

**NEXT FRIDAY
Bharat Laxmi's Hilarious Comedy
"INSAF-KI-TOP"**

If you go to Europe this
year

Do not

FORGET TO VISIT THE

PARIS FAIR

TO BE HELD
from the

**18th MAY to the
3rd JUNE**

LAST YEAR

8,000 Exhibitors from 35
different Nations and nearly
2-1/2 Million Visitors attended.
For full particulars apply to

**FRENCH TRADE
COMMISSIONER**

in INDIA, BURMA and
CEYLON

2, Hare Street,
Post Box 323,
CALCUTTA.

Can India Produce 'FRANKENSTEIN'?

You will get the answer in

SUDHA PICTURES LTD'S Hindi Talkie Production

KALKOOT or KISMAT-KI-BHOOL

NAYAMPALLI

with his ghastly and ghastly make-up will convince
you of the statement.

The story that will tie you down to your chair.

COMING : : : : COMING

At the

MAJESTIC CINEMA

POWERFUL DRAMA THAT WAS EVER PRODUCED IN INDIA.
WATCH FOR THE DATE

For Booking Apply To:—Sudha Pictures Ltd., Meher Mansion,
Tardeo Road, Wadia Street, Bombay.

For Bombay Circuit Apply To:—Kolhapur Talkies Distributors,
Parikh St., Bombay 4.

SHREE SHANKER PRASANNA

For one Month only

SULOCHANA SANGIT MANDALI

at the Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE

SUNDAY, 7-4-35 at 3-30 p.m.

STAR GANDHARVA

MISS SULOCHANA PALKAR

IN

GIRL from POONA

a stage hit by

MR. S. D. KARANDIKER

NOTE DOWN PLEASE—

FRIDAY, 12TH,

SUNDAY, 14TH

SATURDAY, 13TH

LADIES' REVOLT!!!

ALIAS

"BAYAKANICHE BUND" by MR. K. P. KHADILKER

Plan at the theatre on the day of performance, other days
at CONGRESS HOUSE Girgaum, Back Road.

KRISHNA

TALKIES. Dubash Theatre
Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 and 10 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3 p.m.

**Continuous run for the
RECORD-BREAKING
26th WEEK**

Prabhat's Epic Jewel

Amrit Manthan

The Best Entertainment for the
family

To-day's Show Nos:

437, 438, 439.

Attend Matinees to avoid crowds.

Direction:

Western India Theatres Ltd.

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road.
Popular 4th Week!
Eastern Art's Super

Yasmin

OR

BAWAFA ASHIK
Featuring the Screen-Idol

RATANBAI

And an all-Star Cast
MUSIC! DANCES! THRILLS!
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

RUNNING 5th WEEK

SAGAR'S

Mighty Social Film

SEE

SABITADEVI'S

FINISHED PERFORMANCE

in

"Vengeance Is Mine"

(VERNI-VASULAT)

with

KUMAR, YAKUB, PADMA,
ANSARI.

Directed by:—

SARVOTTAM BADAMI

Time: Sat. Sun. 2-30 p.m.

Daily 5-15, 8, & 10-45.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TRIBUTES TO BARODAWALA

Retiring Chairman Of Improvements Committee Thanked

Tributes were paid to Mr. S. K. Barodawala, the retiring chairman of the Improvements Committee by the members of the Committee for the valuable services rendered by him as Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved:

"That the Improvements Committee offer their best thanks to Mr. Salebhoy K. Barodawala for the valuable services rendered by him as Chairman of the Committee for the period from October 1934 to March 1935 and place on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability, courtesy and tact with which he discharged the arduous duties of his office."

HIS WIDE KNOWLEDGE.

Despite the short period of six months that he in the Chair, he has proved himself to be a very indefatigable, conscientious and able Chairman. He had a very high sense of his responsibility as Chairman. He always studied the Agenda with great care, very often inspected the plots proposed to be leased or sold, obtained full details about their market, rates, etc., and came to the meeting fully equipped with all facts to guide the deliberations of the Committee. It must be said to his credit that it was due mainly to his wide knowledge about property values in the City that the Committee had been able to obtain better offers in several cases.

I believe that Mr. Salebhoy's success in the Chair was mainly due to his experience of 28 years of the Corporation's work and of 10 years of the Standing Committee's work and of 3 years of the Improvements Committee work. Mr. Salebhoy had adorned the Chair of the Standing Committee in 1916-17 and now that he has passed the Chair of the Improvements Committee also, I hope the day will not be long when he will adorn the Mayoral Chair.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the proposition and said Mr. Barodawala sold Improvement Trust Plots at the best prices possible and to the best advantage of the Trust.

Several other members supported the proposition which was carried with acclamation.

THANKS TO COLLEAGUES

Mr. Barodawala in his reply said:—

Whatever little I have been able to achieve during the short period of six months of my Chairmanship was no doubt due to my being in close touch with the property market and the training I received in the Corporation and the Standing Committee and also to the whole-hearted support received from my colleagues on this Committee.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the Municipal Commissioner and the Deputy Municipal Commissioner (Improvements) for the assistance and co-operation received from them in the discharge of my duties.

Last but not least I am also sincerely thankful to the Municipal Secretary, Mr. Sabnis, and his staff for the ready assistance they gave me in the discharge of my duties.

French political circles report that the Supreme War Committee on Friday voted in favour of retaining with the colours at least three months longer the half year contingent of conscripts who were due to be disbanded on April 13.

CINEMA SHOW FOR MEDICAL PROFESSION

Dr. Khanolkar Praises Motion Picture Society's Work

The Motion Picture Society of India gave a Cinema Show to the Medical Profession of Bombay, consisting of leading physicians, surgeons and medical practitioners as well as medical students, on Friday, at the Excelsior Theatre, Bombay which was crowded to its full capacity.

Prominent amongst those present were Dr. Frulker, Dr. and Mrs. D'Monte, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Dr. Sardesai, Dr. Dhawale, Major Peake, Major Will and Major Draper.

The films shown to the distinguished gathering were: (1) Benign Prostrate Hypertrophy, (2) Embryonal Development of Ascarides, (3) Natural Menstruation—Artificial Menstruation, and (4) Manufacture of Sera and Anti-Toxins, and they were very much appreciated by the guests. All the films were provided with titles, however Dr. T. J. Thompson Wells gave a running commentary on the film Natural Menstruation—Artificial Menstruation.

On behalf of the Society, Dr. V. R. Khanolkar while welcoming the guests said that the Motion Picture Society of India needed no introduction to the people of Bombay, but he would like to get them better acquainted with the activities of the Society so that the people may have an opportunity of taking greater interest in its affairs.

The Society was started about three years ago in Bombay, and has provided its desire to be useful to the people of this country by its many sided activities. They must have read in the papers how the Society had been actively working at Simla and Delhi in favour of the young film industry of this country, to give it a sporting chance against the formidable foreign competition.

He felt sure that medical men, who are usually the pioneers and advanced workers in most places, even in India they will lend their full support to the Society and

CONFERENCE OF MUNICIPALITIES

Mayor Contradicts Premature Announcement That He Would Preside

We have received the following Press Note from the Mayor's office:—

"With regard to the report appearing in the Press that the Mayor of Bombay has consented to preside at the Conference of the Association of Indian Municipalities to be held on Saturday, the 6th April 1935, at 5 p.m. in the Corporation Hall, there seems to be some misunderstanding, as before consenting to participate in the said Conference, the Mayor had requested certain particulars which unfortunately have not yet been supplied. Therefore the Mayor has not finally decided whether to participate in the said Conference or not."

Woman Injured In Car Accident

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, April 5.

A serious motor accident occurred yesterday on the Bombay-Agra Road in which an Agri woman by name Janki Rama was knocked down as a result of which she having sustained grievous injuries had to be removed immediately to the Kalyan dispensary, where she is detained for treatment. Her condition is said to be precarious.

Police inquiries are in progress.

The Pope received the Maharaja of Patiala at the Vatican on Friday and conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Gregory the Great on him.

become its active working members.

Dr. Khanolkar thanked Messrs. Schering-Khalbaum (India) Ltd., Messrs. Kodak Ltd., and Messrs. Park Davis & Co., for the loan of their films, and the proprietors of the Excelsior Theatre as well as Western Electric Co. for the free use of the Theatre as well as broadcasting arrangement for the commentary of the film respectively.

ACTIVITIES OF SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL

Three Prophylaxis Stations Started For Prevention Of Venereal Diseases

The eighth annual meeting of the Bombay Social Hygiene Council was held at the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, on Friday evening. Sir Temuljee B. Nariman presided.

The honorary Secretaries of the Council, Dr. Socrates Noronha, Municipal Venereologist and D. J. S. Nerurkar, Health Officer of Bombay, during the course of their annual report stated that in view of the fact, that moral prophylaxis influenced only a very small number of people and that the best means of preventing the dissemination of venereal disease was to provide the public with centres for medical prophylaxis, the Council succeeded in inducing Government and local bodies to start Prophylaxis Stations for those who expose themselves to the risk of contracting venereal diseases. Accordingly, three centres were started in the City, one at the Municipal Anti-Venereal Clinic, Bellasis Road, the second at the J. J. Hospital and the third at the Victoria Docks.

The Council partook in several Health Exhibitions and arranged as many as twelve lectures at different centres.

The President congratulated the Council and its secretaries for the creditable work turned out during the year under review.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Sir Temulji B. Nariman; Chairman of the Executive Committee: Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S.; Honorary Secretaries: Dr. Socrates Noronha and D. J. S. Nerurkar; Treasurer: Mr. V. Venkatarao.

Sir Malcolm Campbell, the famous racing motorist, received a civic address of welcome on his arrival at Southampton in the Berengaria. He set up a new land speed record at Daytona Sands of 276.816 miles an hour.

DYNAMIREN

LATEST MODIFIED HORMONE PRODUCT

OF DR. LABOSCHIN A.G. BERLIN

GIVES BACK

LOST FACULTIES OF YOUTH

PERFECT HEALTH VIRILE

ENERGY & JUVENILE STRENGTH

FOR:-

MEN RS. 3/8

WOMEN RS. 4/8

NERVINE PILLS RS. 2/8

SEXOLINE CREME RS. 1/8. BIRTH CONTROL PRODUCTS

RS. 1/4 & 1/8

When all costly medicines FAIL to give you back your lost vital energy, then give a FAIR TRIAL to "DYNAMIREN" and it will change you into a NEW and a PERFECT MAN.

Can be had from all leading Chemists, in India.

Free Booklet issued by

Open for Agencies. **"DYNAMIREN"** (Berlin) 33, Nanaabhai Lane, Fort, BOMBAY and MUSSOOREE.

W'S Stockists: MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO., W'S Chemists, Mangal Das Road, BOMBAY.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Shud 4, 1991
Muslim: Mohurram 3, 1354
Parsi: Avan 3, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 29m.
Sunset: 6h. 54m.
High Tide: 1-56; 14-54
Low Tide: 8-03; 20-47
"National Week" 2nd Day.
"Detenus' Day": Public meeting at Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m.
MONDAY, April 8.
"Flag Day": Sale of National flags for relief of families of detenus.

KHAR GYMKHANA
The Foundation Stone of the Khar Gymkhana Pavilion will be laid by Mr. J. A. Madan, Secretary to the Government of Bombay at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday), on Gymkhana Grounds, Khar.

HINDI CLASS AT BLAVATSKY LODGE.
The students who have been attending the class at the Blavatsky Lodge are informed that the class will be held hereafter at the Motor House, Hughes Road. This arrangement will commence from to-day (Sunday).

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE.
The Jewish Liturgy Study Circle will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The 'Kaddish' and the Sabbath hymn 'Lechah Dodi' will be the subject of study. Mr. M. D. Borgawker will conduct the class.

MEETING OF STUDENTS.
Under the auspices of Dadar Sarvanik free night school, a meeting of the students of the school will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Elphinstone Road, Suraj Building, when Syt. Mast. Fakir will entertain the audience. The meeting open to public.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.
Under the auspices of the South Kanara Physical Culture Institute, Prof. Sheshappa's pupils will give Grand Gymnastic and Acrobatic performances at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) from 4 to 7 p.m. and 9 to 12 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.
"Kingdom of Heaven on Earth—Message for Rama-Navami" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.
The Foundation Stone of the Society's School Building, Brahmin Wada Road, behind South Indian Buildings, Matunga (G.I.P.) will be laid by Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambl, Minister for Education to the Government of Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

REMBER BENGAL DETENUS

To-day (Sunday) is All-India Detenus Day. There will be a public meeting on Chowpatty sands at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). The day will be observed all over the country under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Free Public Lecture.
"KINGDOM OF HEAVEN ON EARTH"
Message for Rama-Navami
What is Rama-Rajya? Who is Rama? How did he build it?
Sunday, April 7th. 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Sequoia" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—Tropical Express Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Happiness Ahead" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
ROXY—"Chhatrapati Sambhaje" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15, and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Music In The Air." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Rang Bhoomi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Sansar Leela" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Great Gabbo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.
CARLTON—"Down to their Last Yacht" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Red Ensign" Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Time-Signal. Indian Programme. Light Classical Music. By Saraswatibai Fatarfekar. 12-0 noon. European Programme. Light Orchestra Concert. Market Weber and his Orchestra. 1-0 p.m. Close down.
5-0 p.m. The Radio Quartet. (Leader: Dominic J. Pereira, L.A.B. 6-30 p.m. European Programme. Evensong Service.elayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. Indian Programme. 7-30 p.m. Half Hour with the Popular Music. 8-0 p.m. European Programme. Empire Relay. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-15 p.m. Indian Programme. News in Hindi. 9-30 p.m. "Avti-Kalni Patni". A Gujarati Drama written by Prof. Gajendrashankar Lalshankar Pandya. M.A. 11 p.m. Close down.
10-30 p.m. Record of Bai Kasarbai Kerkar.

In "F" Ward

The following has been sent from the "F" Ward D. C. C. for publication:—

The public meetings will be held on the following days, during the National Week. Prominent speakers will speak.

PROGRAMME.
On 7th Sunday at 5-30 p.m. at Kamgar Maidan (Parel).
On 8th Monday at 5-30 p.m. at Wadala (Dadar).
On 9th Tuesday at 5-30 p.m. at Sewri (oppt. China Mill).
On 10th Wednesday at 5-30 p.m. at Naigaum Cement Chawl, Naigaum).
On 11th Thursday at 5-30 p.m. Kamgar Maidan, (Parel).
12th Friday at 5-30 p.m. at Lal Maidan (Lalbaug).

NATIONAL WEEK APPEAL

The Secretary of "G" Ward, D. C. C. writes:—
Are you a member of the Congress?
If not, enroll yourself immediately.
Because,

" Mother India expects you to do your duty.
" To-day our greatest religion is to liberate your country from bondage.
" It is an unpardonable sin to bequeath slavery to our posterity.

TO-MORROW (MONDAY)

What The 'Flag Day' Means

If you buy a token flag of the National Tri-colour and co-operate in selling these tokens, it will mean

1. So much relief to the distress of the families of the unfortunate detenus.
2. Your solidarity and sympathy with them;
3. Your demand for their immediate release or open and free trial for them;
4. Your answer to Government's challenge to the National Flag;
5. Your loyalty to the Motherland and struggle for Independence;
6. The assertion of India's self-respect and National Honour.

So buy a flag and assert your and your country's respect.

—From B. C. S. P.

NATIONAL WEEK

To-day's Programme

In "C" Ward

- (1) Enrolment of Congress Members at Bhoiwada, Bhagatwadi, Fulgali at 2 a.m.
- (2) Public Meeting at Dabholkar Wadi at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

In "D" Ward

The members of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will go in a procession to enroll members to-day (Sunday) (2nd day of the National Week). The procession will start from Congress House at 8 a.m. and go through Khetwadi, Kandewadi, Girgaum and Gamdevi.

A public meeting will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Chunam Lane. Sjt. D. S. Babrekar will preside and Sjts. S. K. Patil, P. R. Lele and others will speak.

In "E" Ward

A public meeting will be held at Daku Balaji's Wadi at Gorapdev at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Messrs Abdul Majid Hakim, N. G. Jadhav and P. A. Parab will speak.

Lest We Forget

National Week In City

DETENUS DAY TO-DAY

Every year 6th to 13th April is usually celebrated all over India as the National Week in commemoration of the tragic historic event commencing with Anti-Rowlatt Act agitation and culminating in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

Remember The Detenus

Detenu Day: Public meeting on Chowpatty Sands, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Buy National Flag To-morrow

'Flag Day': Sales of National Flag. Net proceeds to go to the relief of families of detenus.

PATHE

3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Morning 10 a.m.



Also Showing GRAND NATIONAL 1935

INDIANS IN CHARGE AT SECRETARIAT

Three Indians As Secretaries For First Time In History

The "Chronicle" understands that for the first time the Bombay Government will have three Indian Secretaries in charge of different departments.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay has gone to Karachi to act as the Commissioner of Sind in place of Mr. R. E. Gibson, who is proceeding on leave.

In place of Mr. Collins, it is understood that Mr. Bristo, the present Secretary of the Home Department, will become the Governor's Private Secretary.

Mr. Knight, in charge of the General Department, will take up the place of Mr. Bristo.

Mr. Kriplani, who is returning after the expiry of his leave will take the place of Mr. Knight as Secretary of the General Department.

Thus Mr. Madan, Revenue Secretary, Mr. Sen, Legal Remembrancer and Mr. Kriplani, Secretary, General Department will be three Indian Secretaries to the Government of Bombay.

3 YEARS' JAIL

FOR MANI SINHA
NETRAKONA, Bengal).

April 4.

Mani Sinha who was interned at his residence at Susang has been convicted by Mr. M. Sarkar, Deputy Magistrate, sitting as Special Magistrate, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of breach of internment rules.

The accused was brought under arrest for delivering a speech in a Jute-restriction meeting held at Susang. The meeting was attended by the local S.D.O., Mr. R. K. Mitra I.C.S. Mr. B. Addy, Circle Officer and also by the Jute-Restriction Officer.

Several witnesses including the above three were examined by the prosecution. The accused defended his own case and cross-examined the witnesses.—United Press.

NEW DESIGN FOR 3RD CLASS BOGIES

NEW DELHI, April 6

The Central Advisory Council for the Railways held a meeting and considered the new design for the third class bogies. It is understood that the members of the Council have offered suggestions for altering the plans and have asked for a bogie to be prepared for the inspection of the members before it is finally approved.

The Council has also recommended that in cases of serious railway accidents, non-official assessors should be associated with the official enquiry.—A. P.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins Reaches Sind

KARACHI, April 4.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, arrived here yesterday. It is understood that Mr. Collins will officiate as Commissioner in Sind when Mr. R. E. Gibson goes home on leave, with effect from April 23.

CIVIC WELCOME TO RAJEN BABU

AMRITSAR, April 5.

At a meeting of the Municipal Committee it has been decided to give an address to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President, Indian National Congress, on his forthcoming visit to Amritsar.—United Press.

Karachi Officials Exonerated?

Truth About Delhi "No" To Communique Bell And Brabourne Rush To Imperial Capital

("Chronicle" Special)

Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, and Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member to the Bombay Government, left Bombay for Delhi on Friday night by the Frontier Mail.

The reason for this sudden departure of the Governor and the Home Member is stated to be that there is difference of opinion between the Government of Bombay and the India Government regarding the wording of the Communique drafted by the Home Department, Bombay, regarding the Karachi firing incident.

It will be remembered that Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, who was to have left for England on leave postponed his departure and flew to Karachi to carry out personal investigation regarding the firing incident and as to whether the officers in charge of the situation had taken proper precautions and if so whether the firing was justified.

He returned on Saturday last and placed the facts that he had gathered at Karachi after interviewing officials concerned and others. It is understood that Mr. Bell's report about the incident showed that the officials had taken all precautions and that they were justified in ordering firing.

Officials Exonerated

Accordingly the Government of Bombay, who were being pressed for a report about the firing incident by the Government of India, drafted a communique, which while giving the details of the incident which led to the firing and consequent casualties, exonerated the officials concerned. The communique, it is understood, stated that they were justified in ordering the firing in view of the tremendous provocation.

As it is incumbent on the Provincial Government to inform the Government of India about the nature of the communique, a summary was telegraphed to Delhi and their orders were awaited in Bombay to release the communique to the press.

Publication Withheld

It is gathered that the Government of India, who were aware of the feelings of the Muslims regarding the incident, though they had no first-hand knowledge of the situation that prevailed at Karachi on the day in question, differed with the Government of Bombay's wording of the communique. They telegraphed back asking Bombay to withhold publication. Hence the communique which was to have been before the public on Thursday was postponed and it was stated that it would be published a day later.

It is understood that the incident of firing at Karachi has raised several vital questions which require a thorough discussion before the result of the enquiry is released to the press for public information. The Government of Bombay and the Government of India discussed this matter over the phone but it was found desirable not to waste time on conversation over the phone or in official correspondence. As a 'via media,' therefore, a conference of the Governor of Bombay, the Home Member, and H. R. the Vi-

ceroy and his Cabinet, was though necessary.

Governor Agrees With Bell

In the meanwhile the Government of India are stated to have got in telephonic communication with Bombay on Thursday and the point of view of the Bombay Government was conveyed to Delhi. But the latter were not convinced of the necessity of publishing the communique as drafted without some radical changes. The Governor of Bombay, who, it is understood agreed with the wording of the communique decided on personally going and explaining the situation. He also decided on taking with him Mr. R. D. Bell, the Home Member, the official who personally investigated the firing and could throw further light on the draft communique.

Hence the hurried departure of the Governor and the Home Member to Delhi.

The Communique, it is understood, will be issued sometime in the middle of next week. Whether the draft would be changed or would remain as it is, at present depends on the Delhi talks.

(The above is based on enquiries made by a "Chronicle" reporter in official quarters.—Editor.)

NEW DHARMASHALA AT DOHAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, April 5.

The Dharmashala attached to the Freelandgunj Hindu Temple which is open to all Hindus without any distinction of caste or creed has been completed at a cost of Rs. 4,500, generously donated by Seth Tulsidas and Tricunddas of the well-known Khatau family of Bombay.

The opening ceremony will be performed on Friday, the 12th inst.

POLICE OFFICERS SHOT AT

Congress Secretary And Another Arrested

AJMER, April 6.

Mr. P. A. Dogra, D. S. P., and Mr. Khaliluddin, C. I. D. Sub-Inspector, were returning from the cinema on cycles, when near the Office of the General Assurance Company, on Kutchery Road, a man stepped out into the road and fired at point blank range wounding Dogra in the right arm, and knocking him off the cycle. Before Mr. Khaliluddin could make an attempt to capture the assailant two more shots were fired at him and one bullet penetrated his left arm. Both wounded officers are progressing favourably in hospital but an operation is indispensable.

The assailant after the outrage made for the railway line closeby and is still untraced.

Rudra Dutt Misra of the Delhi Conspiracy case and Mangilal alias Rameshchander Vyas, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, have been arrested.

More arrests are expected shortly.—A. P.

"WHEAT" ESSAY PRIZE EQUALLY DIVIDED

Question Of Publication Under Consideration

NEW DELHI, April 4.

A press communique issued yesterday states that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research offered a prize of Rs. 500 for the best thesis on wheat marketing. In response to the advertisement, 20 essays were received which have been judged by a Committee composed of the following three Judges:—

(1) Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, (2) Mr. D. L. Drake-Brockman, Member, Board of Revenue United Provinces and (3) Dr. L. C. Jain, Professor of Economics of the University of Punjab.

The Judges hold that the thesis submitted by the under-mentioned two gentlemen are the best, and, as they are of equal merit, they have resolved to divide the prize equally between them. The names of the successful candidates are:—Mr. Abdul Hamid, 343 Grand Trunk Road, Lahore, and Mr. J. M. Lobo-Prabhu, I. C. S. Dehra Dun.

The question whether the thesis should be published and, if so, in what form, will be decided by the Editorial Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—United Press.

In view of the decision of the depressed classes to offer satyagraha if they are not allowed to participate in the Ram Naumi Rath procession to be held here next week, the district authorities are taking precautionary measures to ensure peace during the period. Orders have been issued under the District Police Act prohibiting the carrying of lathis and weapons during the week.

DIVADKAR'S KASHMIR TOUR

15th MAY TO 15th JUNE 1935

AGRA, DELHI, AMRITSAR, LAHORE, SRINAGAR, GULMARG, PAHALGAN, ACHHABAL, ETC., ETC.

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VICTORIA TERMINUS, MUMBAI.

HATS OFF TO COLUMBIA

A Unique Record

Without any preamble whatsoever, one must take one's hats off to the youngest of the major producing copies of the world, namely Columbia Pictures Corporation.

Out of the eight major Awards given by the Academy of Motion Pictures Arts and Sciences this year, Columbia has the unique distinction and the enviable record of having captured six. This is unparalleled, so far as Motion Picture history is concerned, and it is a matter of fact that no other Company has hitherto achieved this sort of result. It must not be forgotten that Columbia is one of the youngest of the producing companies, and as such, this achievement is all the more creditable.

Columbia has at his head, Mr. Harry Cohn, President, Mr. Jack Cohn, Vice-President and Mr. J. H. Seidelman, Foreign Manager, and these gentlemen individually and collectively deserve congratulations and best wishes for their continued success.

The following are the awards:—

- (1) The most outstanding production of the year, "It Happened One Night," featuring Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert (Columbia).
 - (2) The best Director of the year, Frank Capra (Columbia).
 - (3) The best Actor of the year, Clark Gable in the Columbia production, "It Happened One Night".
 - (4) The best Actress of the year, Claudette Colbert in the Columbia production, "It Happened One Night".
 - (5) The most outstanding musical of the year, "One Night of Love", featuring Grace Moore (Columbia).
 - (6) The best screen adaptation of the year, Robert Riskin for "It Happened One Night" (Columbia).
- There is not the least doubt that Columbia means to make good, clean and healthy entertainment for all classes of people all over the world.

Their newly opened India organisation, has its head, Mr. N. C. Laharry, a gentleman of considerable experience and well-proven abilities, who has shown great judgment in the selection of the first group of pictures that he has brought out to India. We strongly recommend that amongst his new importation, he includes such well-known successes, as:—

"Broadway Bill" (strictly confidential) featuring Warner Baxter and Myrna Loy, directed by Frank Capra;

"The Best Man Wins", featuring Bela Lugosi, Edmund Lowe and Jack Holt;

"The Whole Town's Talking", featuring Edward G. Robinson;

"Let's Live Tonight," featuring Lillian, Harvey and Tullio Carmichael and directed by the Maker of "One Night of Love Victor" Schertzinger;

The next Claudette Colbert Production, "Whom The Gods Destroy" featuring Walter Connolly.

"Wing Of Song" featuring Grace Moore.

LATE HOLIDAY FOR SCHOOLS

NAGPUR, April 6.

With a view to make the Silver Jubilee celebrations in this province a success, it is understood that the Education authorities have instructed the authorities of all Government-aided schools to keep the same open till the 8th of May.

Ordinarily the Summer vacation commences on May 1, but in view of the above instruction the schools will now close for summer after May 9.—United Press.

Congress—Only Instrument For Gaining Freedom

FLAG HOISTING AT UPANAGAR CHHAVNI

The National Week was inaugurated on Saturday morning at the Upanagar Chhavni at Ville Parle when Mr. S. A. Brelvi unfurled the National Flag.

In asking Mr. Brelvi to hoist the National Flag Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat said that it was very appropriate that they were holding their first function at the Chhavni, which had been restored to them only a few days ago, on the first day of the National Week which was also the day when the Chhavni was started by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj in 1930.

GOOD OMEN

Mr. S. A. Brelvi addressing the gathering said that it was a very auspicious omen that they were taking their formal public possession of the Chhavni on the first day of the National Week. Soon after the All-India Congress Committee endorsed in May 1934 Mahatma Gandhi's decision to suspend Civil Disobedience the Government had, in many parts of the country, removed the ban on Congress institutions and restored Congress buildings, but the Government of Bombay had taken nearly a year to consider whether they should or should not return the Upanagar Chhavni. He did not wish to criticise the Government for this, but he heartily congratulated those associated with the Chhavni on the services rendered by them during the last four years of the national struggle which had extracted such a fine tribute from the Government.

REASON OF DELAY.

In Gujerat there were some Ashrams, like the Bardoli Ashram, which were still in Government's possession. The reason of this was that these Ashrams had produced many sincere and loyal servants of the Congress as a result of whose labours Gujerat had been able to make such a glorious contribution to the National movement for freedom as would not soon be forgotten by the country. The Upanagar Chhavni had also similarly produced sincere and loyal servants of the Congress whose sacrifices had enabled the suburbs to make a splendid contribution to the National struggle. Government knew this and, therefore delayed the return of the Chhavni. Many of those

associated with the Chhavni, Mr. Brelvi continued, had either gone to jail or borne a lathi charge. But they must remember that the sacrifices made by them were not as great as those of their unfortunate fellow-countrymen of the Punjab during the Martial Law days and especially of those innocent men, women and children whose blood flowed on Jallianawallah Bagh. The reason why they observed the National Week was that, they should not forget their sacrifices and should renew their determination to see that the frightful happenings of the Punjab Martial Law days were not allowed to recur in any part of India at any time. They could ensure that only by winning freedom and they could win freedom only by united effort. The Congress offered a powerful instrument for such effort and had for nearly fifty years struggled to win India's freedom and would continue the struggle until freedom was won. It was the duty of every one of them therefore to see that the Congress became such a powerful organisation that no-one could question its decision and every word of any of its resolutions was completely and implicitly carried out. When the Congress had won the entire confidence of the whole country and its orders were willingly obeyed by all Indians freedom would be achieved. Therefore, their most important duty always, and especially during the National Week, was to see that as many as possible of their fellow-countrymen joined the Congress and were determined to accept any sacrifices that were required for protecting the National Flag. Every country had a National Flag of its own for which lakhs were ready to die. They could not adequately realize the depths of feelings roused in a Britisher by the unfurling of the Union Jack. Those feelings were aroused in him because he knew that so long as he was ready to die for his Flag so long would his country remain free. They were not yet free, but for their tri-colour flag thousands of their brethren and sisters had gone to jail or borne other hardships and they were always determined to make every sacrifice in order to protect its honour.

WAR IMMINENT IN EUROPE

Middle East Institute Professor Traces Growth Of Italy

CHINSURAH, April 4

Prof. Vittorio Macchiore, a representative of the Italian Institute for Middle and Far East, who is now on a tour in this country, visited this place, accompanied by the Consul General for Italy, and delivered an interesting lecture on present day Italy, in the premises of the Deshbandhu School, Mr. K. Zacharia, Principal, Hooghly College, presiding.

The Italian Professor commenced by saying that the last Great European War gave fully unity to Italy which was her aim since the year 1871.

The speaker then narrated the principal events in Italy which gave birth to the present Fascist Movement and said that the economic crisis following the Great War was the principal factor which led his country to adopt Fascism. The Professor also referred to the part played by Signor Mussolini in bringing about the changes in Italy.

In conclusion the speaker said that another war was imminent in Europe.—United Press.

MAGIC AS MOTIVE FOR MURDER

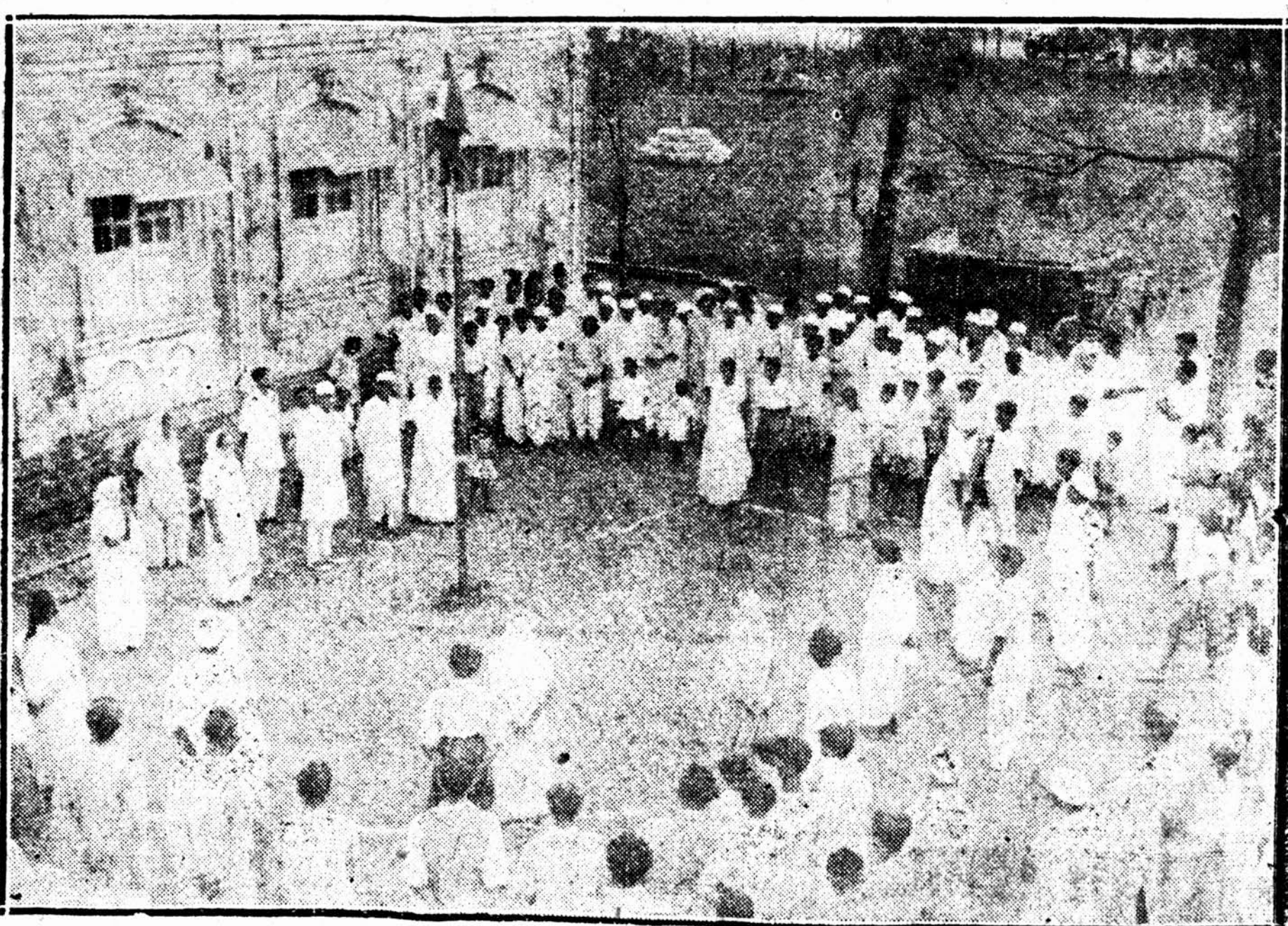
ABBOTABAD, April 5.

The report of an attempted murder received by the Hazara police gives rather an unusual motive for the crime.

It is alleged that a Bania attempted to murder a 17-year-old Teli youth, his motive being to prove the truth of the saying that "magic acts well on the skull of a Teli."

It is stated that the accused decoyed the youth to a lonely spot at night saying that he would perform some magic and would teach him how to do it. There he gave the youth a drink which rendered him unconscious and then sitting on the victim's chest he was about to cut off his throat when in the glare of a falling meteor two passers-by saw it and the accused leaving the deed undone ran away immediately.

He was arrested later in a locked "kotha" of his house.—United Press.



The National Week was inaugurated by flag hoisting at Upanagar Chhavni on Saturday morning.

CONGRESSMEN "COMMUNISTIC CAUCUS"?

(Continued From Page 1)

the Assembly was not prepared for. Whether the Government smiled or frowned, the Assembly would not be guided by any of those considerations. Mr. Desai quoted a large majority of non-official votes on every one of the amendments to the Finance Bill, including those of the European Group and contended that those votes were voluntarily cast on the side of those decisions.

NOT ASHAMED

It was easy for Sir James Grigg to describe Congressmen as a Communistic caucus. They were not ashamed of that expression or any other epithet, provided it was understood that Congressmen stood for greater good to the greatest number. To-day the word 'communists' had a different meaning at different times and he (Mr. Desai) would not be surprised if Sir Henry Craik was asked by his principals at some other time to release those communists, who were not restrained in India.

Continuing, Mr. Desai asked the House to reject the motion, not in any sense of irresponsibility, but in the full consciousness of what they were doing and with readiness to struggle and even to die. (Applause.)

IN HONOUR BOUND

Mr. Fazlul Haq said their self-respect made it impossible for them to obey the Viceroy's mandate, and every one who had voted previously for the amendments was in honour bound not to go behind that vote.

Sir C. Jehangir expressed his sincere regret that Government should have acted in the way they had acted. Safeguards would prove the greatest hindrance to the Government of the future. Moderates like him who had stood by the Government loyally were deprived of every argument for continuing their present attitude.

REJECT BILL 'IN TOTO'

Mr. Aney appealed for combined and consistent vote to reject the Bill 'in toto', in view of the rebuff which they had received, and pleaded for the co-operation of the Europeans who had also received the same treatment.

Sir Leslie Hudson expressed the

attitude of the Europeans during the discussions on the Finance Bill, and said "in order to repress our disappointment, we propose to remain neutral on this vote".

Mr. Joshi declared his attitude as one of opposition to Government amendments.

Mr. Satyamurti said the Government, through the Governor-General's recommendation had reduced the last few days' proceedings over the Finance Bill to a farce.

SIR J. GRIGG'S REPLY

Sir James Grigg replying to the debate, said the Opposition should, if they wished their votes to be considered sympathetically act as if they might be called upon to assume immediate responsibility for carrying on the business of the country. The opinion of the Opposition, in the Assembly was not given under that shadow and, therefore could not be said to be sound to be fully responsible opinion.

"PURE CAPRICE"

Continuing he asked: "was it not a consistent policy to move adjournment motion, every day of the week, some of which raised important points, but many others were matters of pure caprice? Was it not a fact that disciplinary rules of the Congress Party were drawn up for grant which bolstered up the present form of Government?"

(Opposition voices: 'Quite right'). Concluding Sir James Grigg said: "Whatever its shortcomings the new constitution will place a far larger measure of responsibility on Ministers answerable to the legislatures. That is, after all the burden of complaint of the opposition, that you can neither make us what you wish, nor turn us out under the new constitution. You will at least be able. The second real moral of this discussion is that the Opposition, instead of blindly rejecting the very definite advance on the present position, should think, not once or twice, but again and again before they maintain their proclaimed attitude (loud applause).

AMENDMENT REJECTED

The amendment of Sir James Grigg for restoring salt duty was rejected by 64 votes to 41. Besides the European group the following

NOT NEW POLITICAL PARTY

India Defence League Wants To Change Name

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 5.

The India Defence League has circularised to the members asking whether they would favour altering the name to "Imperial Defence League", and extending its purpose to the maintenance and promotion of Conservative principles.

The circular states that there is no intention of forming a new political party, but there are many issues on which the policy of the Government is viewed with serious misgivings by many thousands of Conservatives.

members kept neutral: Sir Cowasji, Dr. Ziauddin, Mr. Nauman, Mr. Ghiasuddin, Sir Mehrshah, Sir Muhamed Yakub, Mr. Pirach and Mr. Abdulla.

Sir James Grigg next requested the President under Rule 36 to certify that the Assembly had failed to pass the Bill in the form recommended by the Governor-General.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Satyamurti on a point of order quoted the language Rule 36 and Section 67 of the Government of India Act and said that this was not the stage at which that kind of certificate could be issued as the third reading was not yet put. Secondly, he maintained that Rule 36 referred to the procedure in the House and did not contemplate giving a certificate by the President.

The President pointed out that even if one amendment out of the several recommended by the Governor-General was not accepted by the House then it meant that the House failed to pass the Bill in the form recommended and therefore the Chair ruled out the objection.—A.P.

JUTE SHARES EASIER

Government Securities Steady

CALCUTTA, April 6.

In the Share Market to-day Jutes ruled easier due to selling pressure and only moderate business was put through. In Coals no business was reported. Teas were dull. In Miscellaneous Sugars showed easier tendency to-day while others were unchanged. Government Securities opened quiet but closed steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent loan 1941 100/6; 3 1/2 per cent paper 28/15; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 103/2; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 115/9/3 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 108/9.

Banks:—Imperial Bank conty. 378; Central 34/8; Reserve Bank of India 115.

Railways:—Howrah Sheakhala Light 57/8 small lot.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 16/4, Adamjee pref. 126/8; Anglo India 505; Auckland 248 small lot; Belvedere 460 small lot; Champdany 190; Clive 33/8; Port William 342 small lot; Howrah 57/4; Hukumchand 14/8; India 412/8 small lot; Kamarhatti 567; Lansdowne 167; Reliance 76/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Cuttack electric 9/4; U. P. Electric 162/8; Bengal Iron 3/10; Indian Iron and Steel 6/6; B. I. Corporation 134; Mathurapore Zemindary As. 11; Buland 12/8; Cawnpore ordy. 33; Samastipore 9/6.—A.P.

NAZIS MEDDLE IN DANZIG ELECTIONS

Polish Circles Indignant At Goering's Speech

DANZIG, April 5.

The Nazis' electoral activity in Danzig where they hope to secure in the elections on Sunday the two-thirds majority in the National Assembly needed to enable them to ask the League Council's permission to alter the constitution, together with the speech of General Goering in Danzig yesterday, in which he declared that Danzig was German, has aroused considerable indignation in Polish political circles, says Reuter's Warsaw correspondent, as savouring of annexationist aims.

The Polish Under-Secretary of State in a speech to-day declared: "So long as the Vistula flows in the same direction as to-day there would be no change in Danzig."—Reuter.

LEAGUE EXPECTS 80 PER CENT TO VOTE NAZI

GENEVA, April 5.

League circles expect that at least 80 per cent of the electorate in Danzig will vote Nazi. It is pretty certain that the Senate will subsequently endeavour to recast the constitution in an undemocratic sense, but cannot do so legally without the consent of the League Council, which was most unlikely to be given.

Well-informed opinion here holds in that event German would not be prepared to confront the League with a 'fait accompli'.—Reuter.

MR. EDEN RETURNS HOME

Difficulties Of European Situation Not Insuperable

(Special Cable)

LONDON, April 5.

Mr. A. Eden arrived at Victoria Station at 8-43 p.m. He said his travels had strenuous but really useful.

The difficulties of the European situation were undoubtedly formidable, but not insuperable.

Mr. Eden was welcomed by his wife and Sir John Simon among others. Mr. Eden stated if the difficulties of the European situation were to be overcome every nation had its part to play. Ors should surely be to pursue a foreign policy which was frank, firm and stalwart in support of the League of Nations and collective peace system.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

INDORE, April 6.

The All-India Students' Conference will be held here on April 24 and 25 under the presidency of Pandit Sampurnanand.—United Press.

GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lakhs of rupees may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc., Rs 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM, No. 57, P. O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

THE LUCKY NUMBERS

for the month of

MARCH

will be published in

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SUNDAY EDITION

of

14th APRIL.

Moonshi A. B. Patel sells a copy of the "Bombay Samachar" for Rs. 100.



Moonshi A. B. Patel, Ahmed Building, Byculla Station Road, Bombay who was the lucky owner of the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition copy bearing the No. 352109 has received Rs. 100 as the price for his copy.

"I GUARDED KINGS"

The Memoirs Of A Political Police Officer

by

Ex-Inspector HAROLD BRUST,

(late of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard)

"PARTING MY HAIR WITH BULLETS"

I. R. A. DETECTIVES MORE THAN A MATCH TO YARD MEN

SIR HENRY WILSON SHOT DEAD

On one of the wooden pegs of the hall-stand at my home there hangs a hat with a "Past". It was the bowler hat, black, silk-lined, which I was wearing at the time I accompanied Mr. Ian MacPherson on our last trip to Dublin—a hat which can no longer be worn in public because of something which happened to it on that jaunt to the "Emerald Isle".

As always, prudently making counter-moves to avoid trouble with the gunmen, I had booked a seat for him on the Euston boat-train, whilst in reality he left via the port of Fleetwood. Arrived to Belfast, we proceeded to a village rendezvous previously arranged, and were then escorted by car-loads of Royal Irish Constabulary men to Dublin.

It had been decided on this occasion that I, and the Special Branch detective who accompanied me, should not stay in Dublin. We were to return to England alone. Having seen our charge safely to his destination we made our adieu and went out into the streets in search of food and that odd spot of liquid refreshment which most men—including detectives—find so enjoyable an appetiser for the meal.

"I know a good place for food, Harold," said my colleague.

"Lead on, MacDuff," I replied—or words to that effect.

We struck off along the North Circular Road, in Phoenix, and were making at a swinging pace for the restaurant, when—

"Crack!"

"Whup!"

The first was the roar of a revolver fired at close range! The second was the impact of the bullet on my bowler!

That bowler hat lifted as though a tornado had struck it, described several parabolas in the air, and descended in a sort of drunken whim to the gutter—while I stood there hardly knowing whether to laugh or sneer, for a bullet had smashed clean through the hat just above the ribbon, parted my hair and flashed out on the other side!

"Better The Hat Than My Head"

I never want a narrower shave. A quarter of an inch lower, and that bullet would have shattered the top of my skull as easily as a child breaks a rotten egg.

The gunman, whoever he was, had decamped in a hurry after firing the shot, hid himself in the throng on the pavements. I picked up my poor old hat and I believe I used a little unparliamentary language. However, better the hat than my head, so I clapped it on, holes and all, and went

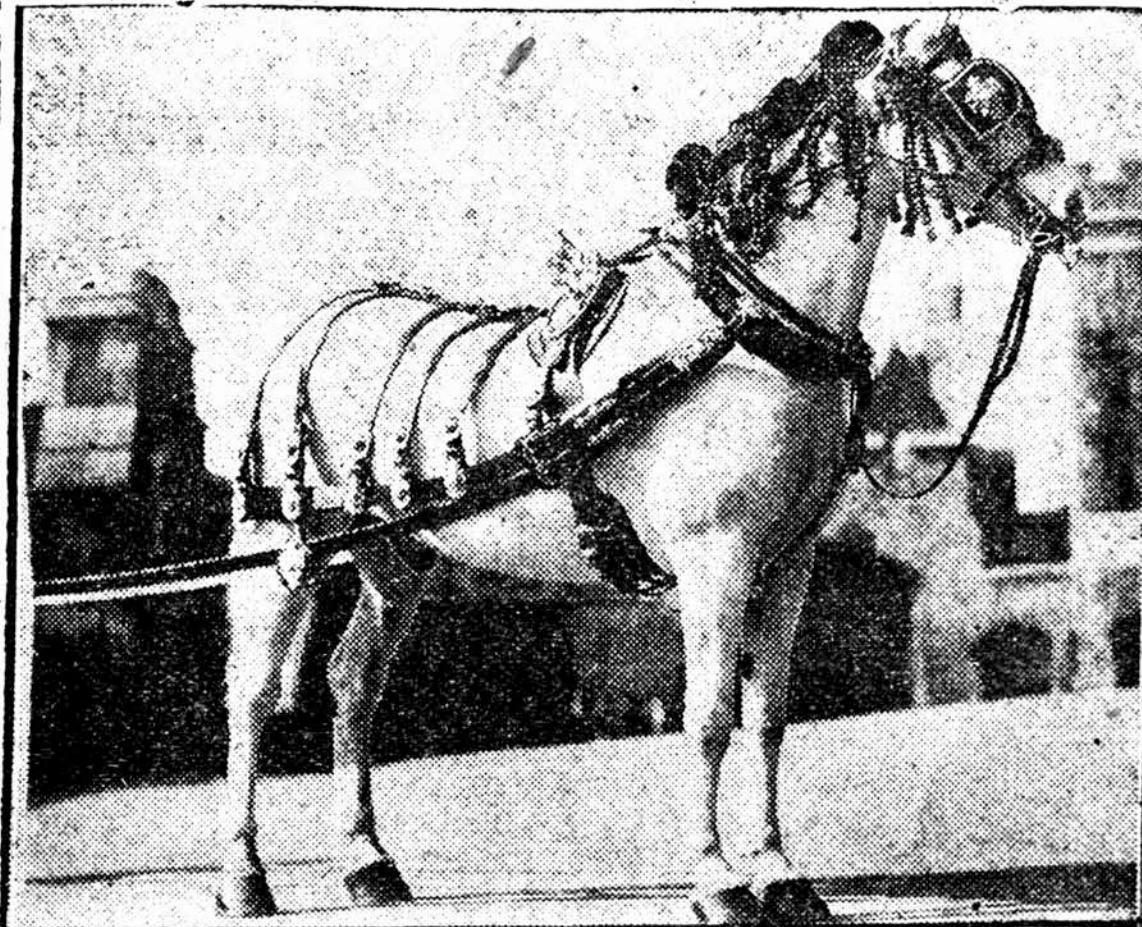
along to dinner, which I ate with all the zest of a man who had brushed elbows with Death and lived to tell the tale.

After dinner, feeling the need for a little relaxation before returning to England, home and duty, my colleague and I went out to look over the town. We were having a quiet drink in the Bohemian Bar, in Drumcondra, when in through the swing doors came a hulking "Paddy", who made straight for me. Frowning sternly down at me, he stuck his hands on his hips, and regardless of onlookers, said—

"It'll be after tellin' yiz, me friends, that while Oi, me, personally, don't wish yiz many harm, at all, at all, 'twill be the better f'r both av yiz if ye shake a clang pair av heels an' git down to the Kingstown boat as fast as yer copper's legs'll carry yiz! An' wid that, Oi'll say Good-night!"—and out he went, leaving us to our beer!

It was quite clear that the Irish gunmen knew who we were, and hated our presence on Irish soil. Actually I had the highest admiration for the 'Intelligence' system of the old I. R. A., whose spies were up to the cleverest tricks.

I remember one day arriving in Dublin on official business at about nine o'clock in the morning, and on Grafton Street bumped into Danvers Yates, the 'Pathe Gazette' camera-man. I merely passed the time of day with him, but a few minutes after I had shaken hands and passed on, he was accosted by several tough-looking customers and warned in no uncertain tones that his job was to "take pictures, and not hold something-or-other



KING'S FAMOUS GREYS TRAINING AT WINDSOR

The famous team of four beautiful grey horses that draw the King's carriage on state occasions at Balmoral and Sandringham will be seen for the first time during the ceremonial processions which will be part of the Royal Jubilee celebrations marking the twenty-fifth year of King George V's reign. The horses are being trained and exercised at the Royal Mews, Windsor Castle, for the ceremonial processions.

conferences with something-or-other Scotland Yard men!"

Anonymous Letter

Again, on another occasion, I was making the crossing to Dublin by boat, to escort Mr. Ian MacPherson back to London. There was a dining saloon on board, and I hung my overcoat on a clothes-stand, whilst I partook of a little nourishment. The meal over, I retrieved my coat, put it on, walked up to the deck, and while passing round watching the lights of shipping twinkling through the dusk, decided to top off my meal with a quiet pipe of tobacco. I fumbled in my overcoat pocket, and my fingers closed on a scrap of folded paper.

I jerked the scrap out, walked to a convenient deck-light, and examined it. It was an anonymous letter warning me that I must stick to my job of acting as escort and not dabble in politics. "Otherwise", ended this dumb lump of informative insolence, "your family will soon be in mourning".

I laughed at the time—as I laughed on many similar occasions—but I have since come to realise how very serious my position was, and how narrowly I escaped death. If they had wanted, my

enemies could have murdered me very simply on the Dublin boats. Even then, as I stood reading the warning, by the rail, it could have been accomplished in a matter of just three seconds. A smack on the skull, the unconscious body heaved over the rail, hardly a soul on deck and a wet mist shrouding the ship—who would have missed me, who would have detected the splash of my body hitting the water? Yes, my wild Irish friends, you had ample chances.

Most-Hated-Man

Perhaps I was not judged important enough for murder. But a man who "was" judged thus happened to be one whom I had guarded on several occasions—Sir Henry Wilson.

Sir Henry was one of the most-hated men in Ireland at the time of the "Trouble", and when he visited His London house, it was customary for at least two Special Branch guardians to be in constant attendance upon him, as his life had been threatened on many occasions.

I have written elsewhere in this series of how protected personages sometimes contrive to give their guardians the slip, finding surveillance, even friendly and well-earned surveillance, irksome. Here is an instance of how evasions of this kind can lead to terrible tragedy.

Sir Henry Wilson upon an afternoon in the year 1922, went to Liverpool Street railway station, London, to perform the ceremony of unveiling a memorial to soldiers who fell in the Great War. When the ceremony had been duly performed, Sir Henry deliberately managed to slip away from his police escorts and returned to his London house in a taxi-cab.

The guardians were frantic! It was the very chance the infamous 'Brotherhood'—the Terrorist section of the Sinn Féin Movement—had been waiting for! He had gone before they realised it, and that taxi-cab bore him speeding to a dreadful end. The focus of public attention all day, his whim delivered him into the hands of the murderers who watched like famished wolves for the opportunity to strike.

As the cab drew up outside his door, Sir Henry, in soldier's uni-



PREPARING KING'S STATE COACH FOR JUBILEE PROCESSION:

The King's State Coach in which he will ride in procession from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral during the celebrations marking his jubilee year, is being prepared at the Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, London.

(Continued on Page 39)

Soviet Cinema

Where all Stars are taken from



V. I. Pudovkin, a prominent Soviet film director.

Generally speaking, the cinema has come into popularity and has flourished on the grand scale that it does since the world war. In the Soviet Union, however, this important instrument of spreading civilization; this unique means of bringing nations and peoples together despite great distances separating them—the cinema, only came into being in 1919. It was in the days when the Civil War ravaging Russia was drawing to a close. The country was in ruins! Industry, if any was left, was at a standstill, wrecked by the war, the enemies of the Bolsheviks, or by the saboteurs. As regards the cinema industry, one can hardly say that it existed, for even under Tsarism it was hardly on a firm footing. With the exception of a few Russian films, only foreign made films were shown in the 1045 cinema theatres registered in all the Russian empire in 1913.

MIGHTY PROPAGANDA

From the very first days in which they came to power, the Bolsheviks realized the huge importance of the cinema as a means of spreading their propaganda amongst the people. Lenin's keen mind saw the cinema as an invaluable means towards this end provided it were properly utilized. Here is what he had to say: "The cinema must be made an elastic and mighty instrument by means of which the people must be nourished on Socialist lines. It must be used for scientific and technical propaganda, and must be turned into a beloved amusement for the people."

Notwithstanding the energetic work of Lenin and other Communist leaders, the development of the cinema remained as a problem to be dealt with later. And many were the problems which faced those who began the work of creating a Soviet cinema. There were no professional actors; no operators; no film; no apparatus—there was nothing with which to begin. Those were trying days for the Bolsheviks for to the flames of the Civil War was added the fuel of the great famine which spread over the grain-producing areas of Russia. Nor did the Bolsheviks have time or money with which to buy necessary articles from abroad. Even should they have desired to import the apparatus necessary to begin the work of building a cinema industry, they were unable to, for Russia was

held fast in the strong ring of the Economic Blockade and no country would sell to her.

NATIONALISATION FIRST

Thus, Soviet Russia's cinema remained limited to its birthplace, the Army, and received her nourishment during the first years of her existence from the army. By a decree of the Government, in 1919, all private cinemas, with all their property, were nationalized, but these provided the Government with very little other than foreign films on subjects alien to Bolshevik ideology. And so, at the beginning, the activities of the so-called Soviet film industry were limited to taking pictures of the army and its life, and of recording important scenes of the Civil War. That is why to-day only a small number of pictures can be found in the Archives of the Soviet Film Trust that originated in the period of 1919-1923, and are worth mentioning, like "An Orphan," "Father Sergei," and "Polikushka."

The years 1924-26 were the years of Reconstruction. During this time, considerable work was done to promote the work of organizing the cinema in Russia. In 1925, "The Society for Advancing and Developing the Cinema," with F. Dzerzhinsky as Chairman, was organized. This society played an important part in the development of the film industry. In a short time, 70 artistic films and 70 scientific and educational films were produced.

INDUSTRY'S PROGRESS

But it was not until the year 1926 that a definite feeling of moving forward was felt in the Soviet film industry. It was then that the famous picture "The Armoured Cruiser Potemkin," directed by the well-known Eisenstein, and recognized in the Inter-

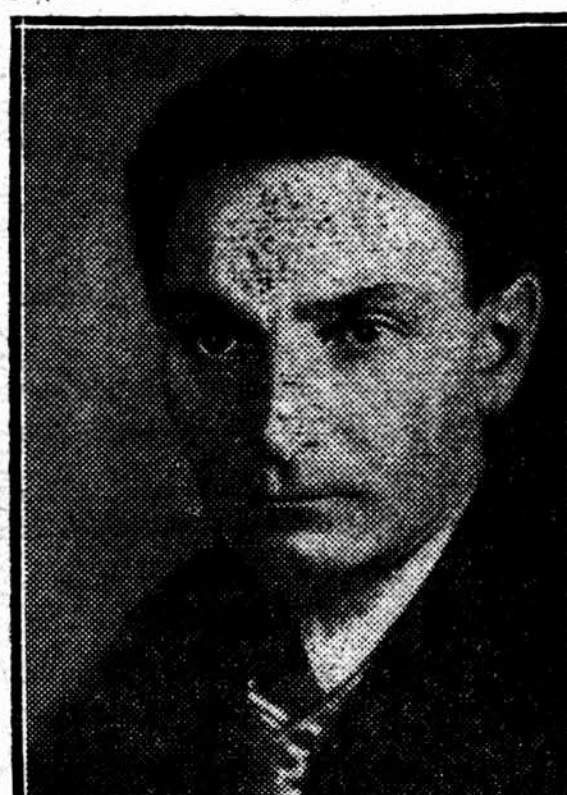
national Film Exhibition as the film of the world; and Pudovkin's film, "The Mother" opened the way toward progress. However, it must be kept in mind that the general theme of Soviet films follow propaganda and agitation lines. Those films produced skilfully, under a master's hand, became popular; the rest were condemned to the dark cellars of the Archives. But for the most part, the only pictures looked at with some interest were those of foreign origin. The number of foreign films shown reached the high figure of 86 per cent of the total in 1926, but in the next year, dropped to but 50 per cent.

In 1927, still further progress was recorded in the Soviet film industry, when a total of 122 pictures were released; the most successful being the one directed by Pudovkin, called "The End of St. Petersburg."

1928-31 can be called the years in which the Soviet film industry reached a level answering to the purpose for which it was created. During this time several factories for film apparatus were built in Leningrad, Odessa, and Samara; as well, first efforts were made to organize cinema apparatus and camera manufacturing in the Soviet Union. A number of films of higher artistic quality were produced, notably "Successors to Chinghis Khan," "A Shoemaker of Paris," "Eliso," "October," "Tzar and a Poet," "The Girls of Ryazan," "Old and New," "Debris of an Empire," "Arsenal," etc. At this time, too, an All-Union organization was created to control and to develop the photo and cinema industry of the USSR.

RAW FILM FACTORY

The absence of raw film, necessitating its importation from abroad, with consequent expendi-



V. L. Pudovkin, another prominent Soviet film director.

ture of great sums which the Government could not deprive Industry as a whole of, was a great obstacle in the path of the continued development of the Soviet cinema. Soviet engineers and scientists took themselves to task, and as a result, organized the first raw-film manufacturing factory in 1931.

During its long struggle for development the Soviet cinema industry gathered together a large number of actors, directors, and other skilled workers for work in the moving-pictures. A great number of films were produced, better in quality than those produced previously, but suffering from the chronic disease of the same old "propaganda and agitation." Many of the films shown on the Soviet screen were such that they caused general reaction and even hatred against the film shown on the part of the public. People who went to the kino expecting to be amused or entertained were disappointed, and returned home with an antagonistic feeling. They felt that to go to a motion-picture theatre was to lose one's time.

This reaction on the part of the public, was observed by the authorities, who did their best to improve the amusement and artistic side of the pictures. But the authorities knew little about the making of pictures that entertain, and the directors were not qualified, or able, to execute government instructions and to meet the demands of the public. They naturally bent to either one side or the other; the result being films displeasing to the authorities who would not suffer deviations from the ideology of Bolshevism, or for the public who were hungering for amusement and artistic work.

A long struggle followed, with picture after picture either scrapped by the authorities, or rejected by the public. Finally, toward the end of 1934, in line with the new general policy, a compromise was made when the authorities began to allow the directors more liberty in their subject-matter, as well, to include the use of more satire, humour, art and music.

MAKES HEADWAY

The films have improved, too, because of the fact that the directors, and others responsible for the production of pictures, have been studying the international achievements in motion-picture



Scene from the latest Soviet Talkie "Peasants" directed by Friedrich Ermler.

FESTIVAL

(By Aziz Azad)

Fields, Factories and Streets

art and technique, during the past few years, and have gained much valuable experience. The public, too, is better able to swallow sugar-coated pills of propaganda, than the former "uncoated" types. In fact, the demand for Soviet films, both at home and abroad, has increased tremendously. In spite of the huge production of new films, 278 full-length films in 1934 as against 25 in 1923, only a part of the demand is satisfied.

No less attention is being paid to the training of skilled workers like actors, directors, operators, artistes, etc. As far back as 1919, a small school was started for training specialists for the motion picture industry. Now it has been changed into the Academy of Cinematography, the only institution of its kind in the world, and has turned out 500 skilled specialists to work in all branches of the motion picture industry. The idea of establishing such an academy could only be so easily realised in a country such as the USSR where everything belongs to the State, and every initiative for advancing art, science, culture, and education is put forward by the State itself.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS

With the Cinema industry operating at full speed, with Soviet film factories built to produce raw film, as well, all other types of apparatus at a value of 17,973,200 roubles in 1934 against only 102,000 roubles in 1924; with raw-film of a quite satisfactory grade being produced to a length of 52,000,000 meters in 1934 against 1,400,000 in 1931—we can readily see that the Soviets have been making good use of their motion-picture apparatus production. Lenin's sayings have been realized. The motion-picture is used on a tremendous scale in the education of both children and adults; for training workers in factories; for instructing collective farmers (peasants) in the villages; for the general enlightenment of the public; and for spreading culture and civilized manners among the population. I think that nowhere else in the world is the cinema used for the great advancement of culture as it is in the Soviet Union, where the ultimate aim is not the production of big dividends for share-holders.

Many directors have already distinguished themselves for their pictures, but we must not neglect to mention the following personalities, who are known to even small children in the Russian villages, not to speak of their fame the world over:

FAMOUS PRODUCERS

S. M. Eisenstein, producer of the world's best picture: "The Armoured Cruiser Potemkin" also, "Strike," "October," and "New and Old." He was born in Riga in 1898.

A. P. Dovzhenko, born in 1894, is an Ukrainian, a talented caricaturist who has lately turned to directing motion-pictures. He is well-known for the original ideas he has introduced in the cinema art. His noted works are "Zvenigora," "Arsenal," "Land," and "Ivan."

V. I. Pudovkin, born in 1893, his best known productions are: "Mother," "Successors of Chingiz Khan," "The End of St. Peters-



S. Eisenstein, a prominent Soviet film director.



N. A. Ragozhin, a Soviet cinema star.

burg," "By Chance," and "Deserter."

S. D. Vasiliev, who, together with his elder brother, G. K. Vasiliev, produced the famous picture: "Chapaev." This picture, it must be remarked, is the best picture ever made in Russia. It deals with an episode from the Civil War. S. D. Vasiliev also produced "Sleeping Beauty." He was born in 1900.

F. M. Ermiler, born in 1898: "Children of the Tempest," "Katka," "An Hour in a Ditch," "A Shoemaker of Paris," and "The Remains of an Empire" and the latest "Peasants."

E. H. Tisse, M. Chiareli, G. M. Kozintsev, L. Z. Trauberg, D. A. Vertov, I. P. Kavalieridze, A. I. Bek-Nazarov, Y. N. Bliokh, G. V. Alexandrov, L. V. Kulishev, O. I. Preabrejenskaya, Y. A. Protezanov, G. L. Rashel, U. V. Tarich, N. S. Shingelaya, S. I. Utkevitch, Y. Peselsky, M. Kauffman, V. M. Petrov, and E. I. Shub, Shneiderov, Mark Donskoi, Ptushko, Ekk, as well as a number of others, are all noted directors of the younger generation. All are products

of the Soviet system, and none of them were in trade before the Revolution. None of them have produced pictures before the establishment of the Soviet motion picture industry.

GALAXY OF STARS

I will not discuss here the wonderful collection of screen-stars which the industry has gathered together in a comparatively short period of time. It is an admitted fact that the Russians are born actors, and no one can act better than they on stage or screen. The Soviet cino has every reason to be proud of its actors, many of whom also are well. The system of keeping a great favourites on the stage, as large reserve of actors by having them work on the stage in between pictures, seems to me to be a good one, for not only does it improve the actor's qualifications and affords him an opportunity to earn more money, but, also, he is not dependent on that "lucky moment" when a director might select him, rather than others, for

a particular part in a forthcoming production. There is none of that squabbling about parts and money, often met with elsewhere.

The following are names of popular Soviet cinema actors and actresses:—

V. P. Gardin, an admirable actor, and able rector of the "Kino College."

B.A. Babochkin, theatrical actor, who recently distinguished himself for his playing the part of Chapaev, in the recent film of that name.

Other actors include: B. V. Barnet, B. Blinov, S. P. Komarov, A. A. Kostichkin, L. Kmit, K. Mukhudinov, B. D. Poslavy, N. A. Ragozhin, I. P. Chuvelov, B. T. Chirnov, and S. I. Shiurat. Popular actresses are: N. Vatchnadze, A. I. Voitsek, T. I. Guretskoy, E. G. Egorova, E. A. Kuzmina, S. Z. Magarill, V. N. Miyasnikova, L. P. Orlova, M. B. Tssetsarskaya, Khokholovskaya and many others.

A complete list of Soviet cinema actors cannot be made, because of the fact that most of the actors are taken from the fields and factories, from the streets, and from all parts of the country. Naturally this type of an actor, or actress, is a temporary one, who play some part in one or several pictures, distinguish themselves, and then return to their original profession, since, in the majority of cases, they are not actors.

SOYUS KINO TRUST

The entire charge of the cinema and photo industry, together with the factories that serve the industry, the raw-film producing plants apparatus manufactories, etc., lies in the State Trust called the "Soyus Kino Trust." The Trust has branches in all parts of the Soviet Union. The most important film producing factories are in: Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Odessa, Erivan, Baku, Tiflis, Tashkent, Stalinabad, Bu-

(Continued on Page 23.)



Scene from the Soviet Talkie "A Road to Life" directed by Mr. Ekk.

Vision Of Future Bombay Council

By "CHRONICLER"—

In the following article, our Staff Correspondent who has inside knowledge of the working of the Bombay Legislative Council gives a pen-picture of the personalities and forces that shape the administration of this Presidency.

Immediately after the Montford Reforms were introduced and the system of dyarchy came into being in all the provinces, the progressive parties in the country realised that the system would not work—in the sense that there was no real transfer of power to the hands of the popular Ministers. With a view to prove that the hybrid system of Government was unworkable, the Swaraj Party entered the Legislatures. The presence of the Congress representatives inside the Councils kept the provincial as well as the Central Legislatures lively for about six years. The popular representatives proved in many cases that the system of dyarchy would not work, and ministry after ministry had to resign. This was due to real power not being transferred to the Minister, who, though in charge of certain portfolios, was virtually in the hands of the bureaucracy, particularly the Secretary of the Department, who was invariably a civilian.

Ministers And Ministers

In spite of these drawbacks, the reformed Councils attracted some capable men, and some influential parties, like the Justices even volunteered to work the scheme. But the majority of those who accepted ministership were to all intents and purposes, controlled by their Departmental Secretaries. While still on the question of Ministry, I would like to mention an incident relating to a Minister. In one case, I was told that a Minister was so afraid of his Secretary that once when the latter came to his office, he threw away the cigar that he was smoking and stood up in his place, awaiting the Secretary's orders. For all purposes, the Minister had to go to the Secretary, and not the Secretary to the Minister.

Latterly, public interest in the Councils waned and all sorts of men got in. This was mainly due to the Civil Disobedience Movement, which dragged most of the brilliant men into the jails.

Whatever be the cause, all sorts of men—men who did not know why they were getting into the Council and what they were expected to do in the legislature—got in, for reasons of their own. The Provincial Governments, who saw that they could get done what they wanted through these men thought it best to lengthen the life of the Councils, as the bogey of the advent of Congressmen inside Councils haunted them.

The present Bombay Council is notorious for its lack of strength and spirit. To those who watch the proceedings of the Council the contrast between then and now is glaring. The strength of a legislature in any country is tested by the strength of the Opposition inside the Legislature. Imagine for a while what the opposition was like in the Bombay Council, when the Swaraj party were occupying the



opposition benches. With men like Mr M R Jayaker, as the leader of the opposition and Mr K F Nariman who exposed the Back Bay Bungle on the front Opposition bench, one can just imagine what the Council then, must have been. The Swaraj Party was the only organised Party in the Bombay Council after the Montford reforms. The presence of that party in the Council made the members on the Treasury benches feel uncomfortable and forced them to be vigilant.

Only In Name

There is no comparison between the present Opposition and the Opposition of those days. Excepting for one or two solitary cases the Opposition consists of Rao Bahadurs, Khan Bahadurs, Rao Sahebs, Sardars or Sirs. Rao Bahadur Kale is the leader of Opposition, only in name. Having had the opportunity of seeing the working of the Council I can say without fear of contradiction that Mr Kale has no following at all. Then there is Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, who does not fail to make eloquent speeches against the Government. He occupies the first seat on the first front Opposition bench, and still it was he who after a vehement attack of the Government during the Third Reading of the Tobacco Bill remained neutral during polling.

Sind Bloc

A party, which is notorious for its anxiety to vote with the Government is the Sind Group. What the members of that party are concerned with is some amenities for its province. One of the members told me that they have continuously 'bullied' the Government to do something favourable for the province. Once that was done, they cared little what happened to the Presidency proper. Some of them would make vehement attacks against the Government. But in spite of all their vehemence, they go into the Government lobby. The only comforting thought is that they are not going to be there long.

Then come the "champions of agriculturists" and men who are "responsible to see that the agriculturists were not heavily burdened with taxes"—a group of men who style themselves as the Non-Brahmin Party. Practically every member of this "great" party is a titled dignitary. I believe that the public of the Presidency know enough of the activities of this great party inside the Council. However, I would like to draw public attention to the fact that when the Non-Brahmin Party was attacked on the floor of the House, Rao Bahadur Asavale made a fighting speech defending his party as the only party which stood

for the good of the agriculturists etc., and when the time for voting on the Tobacco Bill came, he remained neutral, while some of the members of the Party voted with the Government. I would end by saying that some members of this 'great' party are public prosecutors in their districts.

"English As She Is Spoke"

Before I write anything further about the Opposition, I would like to say a word about "English as she is spoke" on the floor of the House. Several of the members think in Marathi and speak "Anglo-vernacularly." You know how it would sound! For example, it is, "What goes of the Government" instead of "What does the Government lose".

While everyone in the Council tries to speak English, it is really noteworthy to hear Mr. V. A. Surve from Ratnagiri speak fluent Marathi. It must be said to his credit that he is one of the very sensible speakers in the present Council, but since he speaks in the vernacular, very little notice is taken of what he says either by the Government or by the non-officials. The President also keeps mum, while Mr. Surve speaks because it is not possible to make out whether the words used by Mr. Surve are parliamentary or unparliamentary. The President has no list of unparliamentary Marathi words!

Of the European group it must be said that they have got very good organisation. They have got good speakers too. They invariably go with the Government in all matters.

Of the remaining, there are four outstanding personalities on the Opposition benches, who prove to be very strong factors to be won over by the Government. They would be an asset to any opposition party worthy the name. They are Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, R. G. Soman, L. R. Tairsee and G. S. Gangoly. They are men who make a good study of the subject and there have been occasions, when they have taken uncompromising stands on behalf of the tax-payers. They do not mince matters and "hit the nail on the head." But what can three or four of them do, when they are in the midst of a lot who behave as if they have taken a vow to support the Government in whatever they do.

After this brief retrospect, one would like to guess what the Council would be like in the future. I am writing this, because, the other day I had a dream and I would like to share it with the readers.

Since the Congress have decided to enter the legislatures,

Congress nominees will capture the Bombay Council. They will be in a majority. Although to-day they are against the acceptance of office, in due course they will capture the Treasury Bench.

Vision Of Future

In my dream, I saw Mr. K. F. Nariman occupying the seat now occupied by Mr. R. D. Bell, as leader of the House. Then came Mr. K. M. Munshi, sitting by his side as the Home Member, in charge of Political Department, Justice and Police. Messrs. M. C. Chagla and K. T. Shah were there on the Treasury Bench. There were other Congress leaders in regulation Khadi on the Treasury Bench, but I could not remember them. A doubt having entered my mind whether our friends from the Congress Socialist Party were also there, I looked round and found Messrs. Masani, Meherally Achut Patwardhan, Purushottam Tricunddas and others sitting on the front opposition benches, now being occupied by Rao Bahadur Kale, Rao Bahadur Chitale, Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad and others. I saw that Messrs. Bakhale and Soman and Tairsee also were there. All the European members from the present Council were there, but their attitude towards the proceedings in the Council had changed. They were taking serious notice of what was being discussed in the House. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was seen donning the wig and occupying the seat now occupied by Sir A. M. K. Dehelvi. The subject that was being discussed, was the adjournment motion of Mr. Meherally to discuss the Government's action regarding the arrest of four Socialist leaders and banning of a Socialist procession. The Law Member and the Leader of the House were fidgeting in their seats, as Mr. Achut Patwardhan, was narrating how those very members who were occupying the Treasury Bench had led so-called unlawful processions and lodged protests against arrests and detention without trial. His Excellency M. R. Jayakar who came to hear the discussion on the New Taxation Bill was watching the proceedings from the Government's Box. With this, this fantasy ends.

JUPITER GENERAL

is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.

Around Films And Treatre Land

TOWARDS THE RATIONAL FILM

Organise Public Opinion And Film Institutes

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The cinema is the natural corollary of a machine age. Films are mass production applied to amusement; the theatre could never rival the ubiquity of the picture house any more than hand-made cigarettes could supply the needs of the million. Instead of railing against its limitations and vices, it is the part of wisdom to recognise the inevitability of the cinema in the modern industrial world and to seek to make it more worthy of the place it occupies in the life of the community.

The censorship handles the vices; if there be a Film Institute in India, as in Britain, it can tackle the limitations of the present film world. They are obvious enough. Themes of supposed "universal appeal" are put over through every form of artistic insincerity by film magnates who think they know what the public wants. There are notable exceptions, but not sufficient, "in general release" to affect the indictment.

This policy has nearly reached saturation point. The masses go to the picture-houses because they need them. They welcome their spacious comfort out the bored atmosphere of so many shows, and the scanty laughs, tell their own tale. Beyond the frequenters of the cinema is a vast potential audience which does not go and will not, except occasionally, as long as the present stuff is served up for universal consumption. It should be the desire and purpose of the Film Institute and its provincial organisation, which will quickly come into being like the Merseyside one in Britain to bring this big potential audience and the trade into closer contact. What is needed is mutual understanding and organised co-operation. On the one side is the trade with its enormous resources; on the other side is a public of vast proportions whose cultural and critical taste demands something different from present productions.

This public wants genuine humour not the horse-laughs of so many screen "comics" love themes that are true to life. In short, artistic sincerity instead of expensive artificially a representation and not a constant misrepresentation of life. All this demands intelligence, the one quality amid all the amazing advances of the film in mechanism and technique, which registers but a slight increase.

Those in the film trade believe, and their belief is based on some unfortunate experiences, that it will not pay to produce such pictures. Their chief difficulty lies in the fact that the audience they depend on is only accustomed to the kind of picture now generally shown. They have no direct access to the unwon audience beyond. The life of a film is short, and they cannot wait for appreciation. The only way to break this vicious circle is for those who belong to this other audience and believe in its box-office possibilities to make themselves vocal in a collective way. This is one of the objects of the Merseyside Film Society (in Britain). It seeks "To organise into an effective body persons who will promise to support local cinemas when they show a good class of film. "And by "Good" is meant good of its kind whether comedy, slap-stick, or tragedy.

The process will be immensely quickened by the co-operation of the trade. For example an indication of the effective help they

can render is the recent concession granted to the Merseyside Society by one of the big combines. At one of their city houses for instance, in Liverpool the manager is authorised to admit members, on production of their membership cards, to the higher-priced seats at the price of the cheaper seats on one day a week. This house has followed for some time the policy of showing interest pictures of outstanding merit. With this inducement to the members to support this cinema there is every possibility that these intelligent bookings will multiply and become an increasing box-office success.

It is a small beginning started by the Society but significant. Significant because it establishes financial contact with the new audience and is bound to grow. Based on the policy of showing higher-class films, it means the breaking down of the monotonous level of film exhibits in most towns. The tyranny of the uncultured taste controlling the film world is the enemy to be attacked by any society which would raise the general standard of film exhibition. This is the working faith of the promoters of the Merseyside Film Institute Society, (Britain) of which the Bishop of Liverpool and the Vice-Chancellor of the University are patrons. Other objects embracing the wide field of education and amateur production, are envisaged. But the main objective is to give the intelligent film-lover a larger influence at the box-office which is the final arbiter of what is regularly shown. Individual grumbling can do little; concerted action by people of good will can achieve much.

The Guardian Of The Studio Rear Gate

up with ten 'helpers' aboard, and once a driver who had never been here before had the nerve to drive up with twenty-five 'helpers.' "

Parks' job is an extremely important one, because quantities of valuable supplies pass him every year, not to speak of an average of 1,800 workers a day.

"People are so curious about

studios," he said, "that I had to get our police chief to have new 'number' badges made for our mechanical force; badges with a sign on that could not be counterfeited, for youngster who aspired to be leading men were having badges made, to slip by me in the rush."

"Doesn't the work get monotonous?" he was asked.

"It might be at the gate of a place where the product is held within a narrow range," said Parks, "but as I have said, although I never see a star in the course of the work day, I enjoy our pictures at night."

"Those alligators about which I spoke are only one of the many things that piqued my curiosity. While "Viva Villa!" was in the making, machine guns went by so fast I thought the place would turn into an armoury.

"I have seen boxes shipped to Africa loaded with film, to return fourteen months later as receptacles for the lions' heads, elephant hides, and other hunting trophies of "Trader Horn."

"Yes, sir, I think I'm very lucky. It's a grand job!"

THE BOMBAY TALKIES

Start Work—Beautiful Surroundings

Sir Chimanlal Stalwad, chairman of the Bombay Talkies Ltd., accompanied by other directors of the company, visited the company's studios at Malad, in Thana District last Sunday to inspect the various departments that are now working.

Mr. David Flaherty and his party, who are now in India to produce a picture for London Film Ltd. was also present. They were shown round the laboratory, projection theatre and other departments of the studios.

Sir Chimanlal expressed his pleasure at the sight of Indians of all religious denominations working as one team side by side with Europeans of three nationalities, namely, English, German and

To, Theatre Owners And Studio Executives

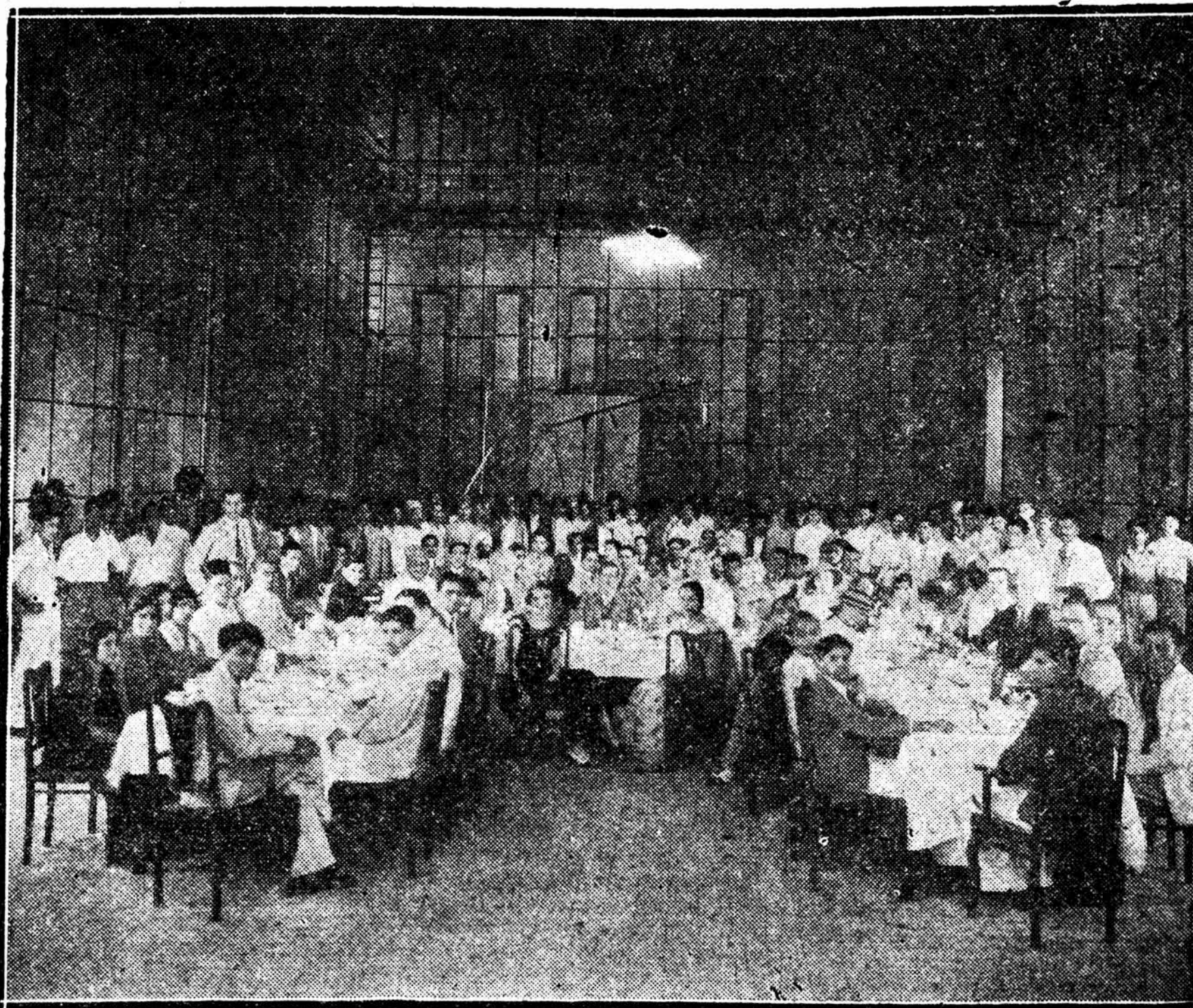
In order to avoid irregularities and delays, theatre owners and studio executives are requested to note that.

All communications and photos meant for publication on these pages must reach the Editor or the Dramatic Critic before MONDAY noon. Communications or photos un-typed or wrongly addressed will not be accepted.

French, in an endeavour to make that Indian film enterprise a success. They had among them Mr. and Mrs. Himansu Rai, who were working indefatigably for the company.

By a fortunate coincidence Mr. Flaherty and his party were present there. "Our enterprise cannot, perhaps, be compared with the great enterprises with which Mr. Flaherty has been associated. We are, however, doing our best to make it complete, thoroughly up-to-date and successful."

Mr. Flaherty stated he had visited the studios with his friends as an interested inquirer. He had seen many studios in Hollywood and other parts of America and also England, and he could say with confidence that the studios of the company could compare favourably with any that he had seen and worked in. So far as the surroundings and general conditions were concerned, there were few, if any, which could compare with the beautiful surroundings at Malad. He had been much impressed with all that he had seen and by the spirit of the undertaking."



The interior of the newly-built studio of the Bombay Talkies where Sir Chimanlal and other prominent men were entertained. Mr. Flaherty who is here also expressed his views on the film industry.

Books And Their Writers

SILVER GIRL

SILVER GIRL by Frank Walford (publishers Messrs. Werner Laurie and Co., London, Price 7/6.)

"Crook, forger, thief, gangster and adulterer" who loved many women and was true to them all. The above in gist is the story contained in this novel. Possibly this is the first time in history of fiction that an author tries to portray the life of one who can love several women and still be true to all of them. Ordinarily one cannot conceive of such a thing happening and it is not also possible to believe that such things do happen in the world. However, the author in a very clever way tries to convey to the reader how it is possible to love several women and still be true to them all. It is a very well written theme and has a touch of reality.

Royalstone, a forger, who was a leader of a gang of counterfeiters, manages to escape from law and chance throws him in front of an Australian peasant, who takes him to be the "avatar" of Christ. Royalstone falls in love with the wife of the peasant and after some time is forced to leave the abode of the peasant. On the way he meets a young girl, also a fugitive from law and marries her. While still loving the peasant's wife Thelma, he loves Amy, his wife. After some time, the peasant whose delusion about the "crook" being an "Avatar" is broken kills Thelma's child, which he correctly guesses to be the crook's child and kills Royalstone's wife also. The latter slays the peasant. He later marries Enid, a young innocent girl, and the author says that while retaining his love for Thelma and Amy, he intensely loves his newly-wed wife. He later meets Thelma and Enid. The former who has attained fame due to her work on the stage. Thelma and Enid are killed by an enemy of Royalstone and the latter is left with his daughter Enid the younger and Emily his great friend. After some time, he marries Emily and the author wants the reader to believe that, he loved Emily as intensely as he did the three others.

A. S. E.

A USEFUL BOOK

"A GUIDE to the S. A. S. Candidates" by H. K. Pant, New Delhi. Price Rs. 1/8.

Candidates preparing for the Subordinate Accounts Service Examination will find this a very useful publication. The chapter on precis-writing is clear and lucid and will be of great help to students. Other subjects are also fully treated. "The questions have been well selected and the answers are precise and helpful" is the authoritative verdict of the Deputy Accountant-General who has written a foreword to the guide.

17 CARDS. By E. Charles Vivian. Ward, Lock & Co. 7s. 6d.

THE AIR BANDITS. By Paul Trent. Ward, Lock & Co.

"17 Cards" is an ingenious murder mystery which revolves round a murder game played at a house-party in one of those old ancestral and rather creepy mansion houses complete with ghost and secret passages—which lend themselves to such events. Inspector Head, that slave and very human personage whom we have encountered before in "Accessory After" and other tales makes his reappearance in this story and solves with apparent simplicity the very complicated problem of the murderer's identity. "17 Cards" is a gripping story written in a well-ordered style and may be conscientiously recommended to detective-fiction fans and others.

EDUCATION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

SCIENCE AND EDUCATION IN THE U.S.S.R. By Professor A. Pinkevich. Messrs. Victor Gollancz. 3/6.

Russia has ventured on many new and daring experiments but if there is one field in which she has won universal approbation, it is education. It is said that while the guns of revolution were still booming, the Council sat to plan ways and means of spreading and organising education. To the Communist education is as important as food and clothing. "The wiping out of illiteracy" pointed out Lenin, "is not a political task; without its abolition one cannot even speak of politics."

The Russian ideal for education is two-fold—mastery of accumulated knowledge and creation of a new culture proletarian in character. In explaining these ideals Lenin said, "Only he is a Communist who has enriched his memory with the knowledge of all the riches which mankind has created. Proletarian culture signifies that the proletariat, after conquering power must master and work over everything that is of value in the age-long development of human thought and culture but should work it over conformably to its own interest and its own view of the world. Cultural revolution is necessary if we are to become a completely Socialist country." It is this cultural movement which we are witnessing to-day in Russia that is of unique value and education to the whole world, a cultural movement in which millions have joined and are working.

Even going by mere numbers, the figures of those receiving instruction are staggering considering that literacy was only about 35 per cent on the eve of the Revolution. The primary and secondary schools have 33 millions and adult schools 30 millions 45 millions have gone through regular courses in the last four years thus claiming literacy for half the population.

The book "Science and Education in the U.S.S.R." provides in a brief and concise form the various types and ranges of education in that country. The 150 pages cover every stage of education from the child to the adult in general and a detailed survey of the scientific research work. Education is unified throughout the Soviets. Healthy and helpful conditions are provided for every child from a new-born babe to a youth of 18. The general education covers in all ten years. The Communist belief is that only after such general education should vocational training begin. At this transitional stage this rule is relaxed a little. Factory apprentice schools and the technicum provide this training. There are special Workers' Faculties for higher education for the workmen and peasants which also provide technical instruction. The administrative workers are trained in the industrial academy. The Red Professor's institute trains teachers in philosophy and Social science. Then there are the net-work of scientific research institutes which also deal with problems connected with natural resources, introduction of new cultures in agriculture and live stock and finally with social, historical and psychological ones.

The pre-school system is also very elaborately and scientifically worked out and much scientific research is being done in this field. The politico-education is also a very important branch and is carried out by adult schools, village libraries and clubs, Red Corners in factories, tract-stations and collective farms, cinemas, broadcasting theatres etc.

Each Soviet school is poly-technical, that is provides for each student acquaintance in theory and practice with all the processes of the main branches of industry, and gives training in the use of the simplest tool of industry so as to remove the one-sided hide-bound compartmental system and enable the students to pass from one branch to another with greater ease as the need might arise. The cleavage between brain and manual worker's also removed.

A short glance through this interesting book gives one an idea why science and education possess the social significance they do in the Soviet Union and why they are to-day in the forefront of the Five-year Plan.

K. C.

Aquid, saved by Angels of Allah from the wild animals of the jungle, because she was innocent. The story called, The Purple Book is really clever while "The Flute" is about the music of the little cow-herd boy who "still makes music for man". The stories are musical, the truth is laid softly in your heart without pain. We do hope Mr. Khan will attempt something bigger.

R. V.

JUST BRIDGE

JUST BRIDGE by Captain Ewart Kempson and Dorothy Sims (George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London). Price 2s. net.

The authors of the book, Just Bridge, are well-known personalities in the bridge world. Capt. Kempson is an international player and is recognized as one of the greatest authorities in the game. Mrs. Sims is wife of the greatest American player (P. Hal Sims) and is said to be the inventor of Psychic bidding. In this book the authors, instead of attempting to lay down hard and fast rules for the guidance of bridge players, have tried to amuse and entertain through their instructions based on a "system" of commonsense. There are besides plenty of personal an-



Jai Gopal Asthan, Finance Member of the Regency Council, Gwalior State, recently passed away. He was well-known for his philanthropic and social work.

"TWELFTH-NIGHT"

SHAKESPEARE'S TWELFTH NIGHT.—Edited by R. K. Tiwari, M. A. LL. B. and published by Sahaya Brothers, Lucknow. Price Rs. 2.

With a view to help the students preparing for an examination, Mr. Tiwari has brought out this Students' Edition of "Twelfth Night". A comprehensive introduction has been added which discusses the forms and characteristics of a drama in general and the special features and the plot of the play which is edited. The text has by its side useful marginal notes and also a full paraphrase of the text. Detailed notes have also been added at the end of the book. For an average student the marginal notes and the annotations should suffice to understand the text. The paraphrase is entirely superfluous, which leaves an impression on the mind of the reader that the author has very low opinion of the intelligence of a student. In some places, the paraphrase is clumsy and more difficult than the text itself, and has often marred the beauty of text rather than enhance it. Sentences like "Can you do it?" or "Here comes the Villain" have been paraphrased. Is it in your power to do it? and "See, the little rogue (or the villainous pigmy) is coming here". Such sentences should have been retained in the paraphrase as they occur in the text. The play, however, is well edited and is likely to be of much use to the students for whom it is meant.

READINGS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE: Part II. Edited by K. Srinivas Kini, B. A. LL. B. and published by the Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore. Price Re. 1.

This second part of the "Readings" is as good as the first part and quite suitable for being prescribed in a High School. There are 21 passages in prose and 24 poems, all accompanied by intelligent notes and useful questions. The third section contains exercises in written composition in story writing, letter writing and paraphrasing. Though questions at the end of each lesson afford good opportunity for composition work, it would have been better if this section has contained more material.

ecdotes about some of the most renowned bridge players in Britain and America. Though the players may not find much in the book to help them in their play, but they are sure to feel greatly amused at the way the authors have dealt with the personalities and the game.

THE COBBLER AND OTHER SHORT STORIES. By M. Fathulla Khan, The "New Hyderabad" Press, Secunderabad.

Mr. M. Fathulla Khan should be congratulated on this small book of short stories dealing with Indian subjects. The book is a reprint of original publications in the "Hindu", the "Treasure Chest" and the "Bombay Chronicle". Here is a world of cobblers and kings, and of young Hafiz who was blind and yet had a deeper vision, and of Ayisha, daughter of

Art Notes

KANAIYALAL VAKIL

By

And Events

The Bombay Art Society—Reverts To Type—Orthodoxy Armed And Entrenched—Against Progressive Youth—Archaeological Department—Supremely Unconscious of Elephanta—Syt. Nageshkar Returns From Paris.

Every time the Bombay Art Society has been given the chance, it has almost invariably reverted to type. By constitution, routinised custom and dominating official environment, the phenomenon has been rendered inevitable. Big funds, a formidable list of prizes and awards and an equally formidable list of kind-hearted citizens whose faith as members of the Society has remained unstirred by any art ideas or activities unknown in the eighties have all armed and entrenched its orthodoxy. Some of the members who were led into the belief that the Society could be set on the right path by right decisions and work will, let us hope, soon survive the after-effects of disillusionment. And, let us hope, they will begin to realise that the line of artistic progress in the Presidency is not the line of attack they were led to initiate in respect of the artistic aspirations of the younger generation of artists naturally represented by the School of Art. They must have, as they ought to have by this time, found that their fervent efforts to secure by discriminate selection of exhibits a tolerable presentment at the last Town Hall exhibition of the advancing art tendencies of the times have been answered by equally obvious reactionary obstinacy manifest in the recent election of the office-bearers.

THEIR REWARD

Some of those reported to have petitioned and "protested" against the rejection of pictures have been duly rewarded with their place of honour and office. It is not an accident. And, I do not blame those who have thus taken advantage of the situation which they understand better and more clearly than the kind-hearted but credulous citizens and



"The Prisoner."

Syt. V. G. Nageshkar.

the fervent champions who sought to advance the Society by discriminate selection of exhibits or by elaborate amendments to the Society's rules and regulations. Nor is it necessary to dwell here at length on the squabbles which marked the hard-worked election were it not for the fact that they enable all unbiassed persons to



Syt. V. G. Nageshkar who has recently returned from Paris has arranged an exhibition of his work at the School of Art. The Exhibition is open to the public till the 10th inst. Entrance is free. Some of the examples of his work are shown on this page.



"The Confidences" by V. G. Nageshkar.

see things clearly and in their proper perspective. I am glad Capt. Gladstone Solomon is now free of the impossible role he was heroically attempting to enact. He was singularly ill-advised to win this Society and help it thus to jeopardise the younger artists and embarrass all those who help his work at the school. The election is only another, but perhaps not as clear, an index to the antiquated forces which govern and influence the Society as the one furnished by its journal.

THE PRIMITIVE OUTLOOK

That journal is indisputable testimony to the outlook that guides the Society. Only those innured to the stagnant atmosphere of the Society could possibly remain unaffected by the pathetic achievement. Once again I may mention that I do not blame those who achieved the journal, the election, the exhibition, the grandiose ideas of art gallery or

the caricatured Royal Academy, immortalised in the Society's journal. But the younger artists do and must insist on their claims to assistance and recognition that they have been persistently denied all these years. The younger artists have no intention to humour the kind attention of the Society. Fortunately, some of them have secured by sheer merit of their work—not by noise or interested ramps—international recognition, if not material assistance.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM

But the question of their future is the question of national advancement in art. It is not, as it is assumed to be, an individual question between the younger artists and the group entrenched safely behind the Bombay Art Society. It demands urgent solutions.

ELEPHANTA CATASTROPHE

For the last two weeks news of the accidental damage to the

sculpture of the world renowned "Trimurti" at Elephanta has stirred all those competent to understand the nation's priceless art heritage to restless anxiety and grave concern. But the Archaeological Department is supremely unconscious, as it is not seldom to art monuments of Western India, of the catastrophic accident at Elephanta. No statement has yet been forthcoming. No report has yet been published as to the precise nature and extent of the damage to the sculptures. Every cultural and learned institution in India is daily awaiting with increasing impatience the authenticated news from the Archaeological Department. But so far the Department has failed to be helpful. Let us hope that the Department would realise that the question of the adequate preservation of the sculptures at Elephanta is a question of international importance to art and is certainly more vital than the one visualised by the exigencies of red tape.

SYT. NAGESHKAR'S EXHIBITION

Syt. V. Nageshkar has returned after a long so-journ in Paris. The exhibition of work at the Sir J. J. School of Art is indicative of the manifold interest of his paintings. The exhibition should prove of great interest to art lovers in the city. Syt. Nageshkar's paintings are particularly interesting for the manner in which he renders "the varying atmosphere and incidents of Indian and French life in varying technique.

DOUBT

BY PREM CHAND

(Translated from Urdu Novel by Syed Ashfaq Husein M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law).

In the last instalment, the author narrated the story of Shrad-dha-Bhagat Ram meeting, and the latter's introduction to Kokla, the former's mother. In this chapter, admiration at first sight develops into love between the Harijan boy and the Devadasi girl. The lover's path is not always the Primrose path and many complications set in, finally ending in a tragedy.

The slight acquaintance soon developed into friendship and friendship ripened into love. They were a strange and happy pair. He was a 'chamar' and by no means a handsome 'chamar' but Shrad-dha adored him. He came to be her one and only god. Shrad-dha herself was a prostitute's daughter but in Bhagat Ram's eyes she was an Angel; she was his one and only goddess.

A year passed by. Bhagat Ram paid frequent and long visits to Shrad-dha's house, and Kokla, dreaming dreams of her child's happiness, encouraged the frequency and length of these visits. Wherever Shrad-dha had to speak—and she was now greatly in demand for such functions—Bhagat Ram left every other work and went to hear her. They had similar ideas and ambitions, and they shared the same outlook on life.

Bhagat Ram used to hold forth on love with remarkable eloquence. The depth of his own feeling and an year's practice had taught him to express his emotions and desires and dreams in delicate and beautiful language. But just when Shrad-dha would begin to burn with excitement, when her cheeks, her eyes, her whole body would be afire with expectation, Bhagat Ram would change the conversation and soon find an excuse to leave. It seemed as if he merely wished to dream the beautiful dream of love and was afraid to see it translated into reality. When he was gone Shrad-dha would break into tears, bitter tears of disappointment of a young girl in love. She would wonder if he really loved her.

Kokla too was getting impatient, and being of a more practical nature, she arranged a private interview with Bhagat Ram. "I have been thinking, my son", she said, "that it's time you two settled down. The sooner the better. I mean I should like to see you both happily married before I die, and one never knows when one is going to die, does one?" she concluded lamely.

Bhagat Ram knitted his brows: "Wait till I get through this examination, mother", he murmured. "Let me be in a position to earn something and be able to stand on my own legs."

"But you need not worry over that, my child. Whatever I have is yours and Shrad-dha's. I have no one else but you two."

"It is very kind of you, mother, but I would feel such a petty and mean sponger if I were to live on you. Of course you know I now belong to you and Shrad-dha for good and for ever. Even if you kicked me out, I would still come back. But before one enters a goddess's temple, one ought to have an offering, howsoever humble."

Another year passed by; Bhagat Ram passed his M.A., examination with great credit and was appointed a lecturer in his own University. The day his appoint-

ment was made was a day of great rejoicing in Kokla's house. She celebrated the event not by feasting herself with her friends but by judicious charity among the poor. When Bhagat Ram came and touched her feet she embraced and blessed him with all her heart and soul. The problem of livelihood had now been solved for him and she felt sure that he would soon turn to the question of marriage.

Shrad-dha had been waiting for him with all the eagerness and impatience of love. Every nerve in her body was twitching with excitement. The wine of love had gone to her head and she was wildly proud of her lover. When he appeared she expressed her supreme happiness with a significant request to her mother: "Mother dear, you ought to buy us a little car now."

"Why a little one, dear? I will buy you a grand big car. But find a suitable house for yourselves first."

With this she discreetly left the lovers to themselves and they began to plan their future home. They talked of all the beautiful things with which they would adorn their house. When the question of money was raised Shrad-dha saw no difficulty. "Why, mother will give us all we want", she said.

"But I would feel ashamed" demurred Bhagat Ram, "to take anything from her."

"But what about my dowry?" smiled Shrad-dha. "Mother can't give you less than five thousand at the least."

So they talked on for a couple of hours. But the words, those delicious words of love's offering for which Shrad-dha's heart was yearning, never came and Bhagat Ram soon left with the usual 'Good Night'.

When he had gone Kokla came and asked Shrad-dha what they had been talking about. Shrad-dha understood what her mother really meant and said, "If you are so tired of me, why don't you give me poison or turn me out of the house?" She broke into tears and her violent grief shook her whole body as if it was breaking it into a thousand pieces.

Kokla could not bear to see her child suffering and said angrily, "If he doesn't mean anything and won't say anything definite why does he pester us like this every day? He is not such an aristocrat that he can turn his nose at us and just play with you. He is not even a millionaire. He is not fit to tie your shoe-laces....."

Shrad-dha dried her tears and said, "Don't say such things about him, mother. He hasn't said anything to me in so many words but what is in his heart I know. I have not heard the words with my ears but I have heard them with my heart over and over again."

Kokla said nothing at the time but the very next day she tackled Bhagat Ram: "Well, my son, what about your marriage? Tell me honestly, what is in your mind?"

Bhagat Ram scratched his head and said: "You know what is in my mind, mother. But my parents will not give their consent and I cannot go against them. I am thinking of going home as soon as I can get a little time. I might then be able to obtain their consent."

Kokla was bitterly angry at her own dreams being shattered. But

she was also impressed by Bhagat Ram's evident sincerity. So she waited.

Bhagat Ram's parents lived in a little village at some distance from the city. He was their only child and the anchor of their hopes. He had succeeded in life beyond their wildest dreams and now their only wish was to see him happily married and themselves as happy grand-parents. Whenever they had talked of marriage he had put them off by saying that he could not afford to marry till he was properly settled in life. He had obtained a job now, a job beyond the dreams of a 'Chamar', and the happy parents felt that the time for the fulfilment of their wish had at last arrived. So one cold winter evening found them at Bhagat Ram's house. Bhagat Ram extended a loving welcome to them. "It is a treat to see you", he said, "but why did you trouble to come in this cold? Why did you not send for me?"

The old man looked at his wife and said, "Do you hear that, Lallu's mother? Whenever we send for him he is busy with some examination or other and now that we have come ourselves he asks us why we did not send for him." Anyway, he turned to his son, "we have arranged your marriage and you must take leave and come with us for a month."

"She is a fine girl," put in the mother temptingly, "She is beautiful and of a good family. And she can also read and write!"

"But", said Bhagat Ram hesitating and with bent head, "I am already engaged to a girl here. I was thinking of coming to you and asking for your consent."

"Here?" asked the old man in a perplexed tone, "but there is no one here of our caste, is there, Lallu's mother?"

"No, none that I know of."

"There is only herself and her mother", said Bhagat Ram coaxingly. "They are very rich and you wouldn't have to spend anything on the wedding. She is such a good girl. I am sure you will love her when you see her."

"So the girl's father is dead. What was his name? Where did he live? What was his caste? How can we give our consent without knowing all these things first?" He turned again to his son. "Where do they live, the girl and her mother? We know every nook and corner of this city, we must have lived here; let

me see, yes, twenty years at least."

"More than twenty years", corrected his wife, "Five and twenty almost."

"They live in the Nakhkhas", Bhagat Ram informed quietly.

"In the Nakhkhas? Whereabouts in the Nakhkhas?" asked the old man.

"It's the second turning on the right as we go from here. The corner house on the right."

"But the corner house is that prostitute Kokla," protested the respectable old man. "You mean that double-storeyed house, don't you? I remember it very well. It was being built when I was in the Inspector Saheb's service. The outside is painted pink, isn't it?" He hesitated and then asked: "Doesn't Kokla live in that house now?"

Bhagat Ram had to admit that she did.

"You don't mean that you want to marry that prostitute's daughter?" exclaimed the horrified old man.

"I don't see any harm in it," Bhagat Ram replied quietly.

The old man was shocked by this shameless reply. "What!" he exploded, "Do you want to make a laughing stock of us? We will be expelled from our caste. Our people will boycott us. They will not even accept a drink from our hands." The prospect was indeed so awful that he could not find further words to express his horror and indignation.

The old woman was however at no loss for words. She abused and cursed Kokla for tempting and ensnaring her innocent boy in such hearty and choice language that it must have pleased her own ears. She was positively eloquent.

Bhagat Ram could not stand it any longer. "I consider myself a very fortunate man indeed," he broke in, "that she should be willing to marry her daughter to me. She can marry her to someone far better than myself, even one of the nobility if she chose to do so."

"No, my son," said the old man, (Continued on next page)

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DOUBT

(Continued from previous page)

"None of the nobility would marry her. They would only keep her. You yourself are a young man and you can keep a dozen like her if you like. But marriage is a different thing; we must marry within the caste."

His wife interrupted him with the remark that education turned a man's head and made him see things topsy-turvy, not as God made them.

The old man tried to develop this point. "Of course I suppose we don't know anything. We can't read and write; that is why we cannot understand you. The way we look at it is that a prostitute's daughter, even if she be an Angel, remains a prostitute's daughter. No, no, we will never consent to such a thing. What is more, if you marry her we will kill yourselves and it will be you who will have killed us. Keep that in your mind. Isn't that so. Lallu's mother?"

"Don't be silly," said his better and wiser half. "Of course, he won't marry that girl. I shall give that old woman such a hiding that she will never try to trap an innocent boy again. She has lots of rich people to play with. Why can't she let us poor folk alone?"

"Well, I won't marry that girl if you are against it," replied Bhagat Ram. "But if I don't marry her I won't marry at all."

"Well then you can remain unmarried," said the father. "We will agree to that but not to your marrying a prostitute's daughter."

Bhagat Ram almost flared up, but the harsh words that were on his lips were checked by his respect for his parents. He only said:

"Why do you keep on calling her a prostitute? She may have been one once but she is not one now. I don't know another woman who does so much good for others or who is so truly religious. I have yet to see such a good and pious lady."

But all Bhagat Ram's pleadings and persuasions were of no avail; there is no obstinacy like the obstinacy of the old and ignorant. When in the evening therefore he went to Shraddha's he bore a crest-fallen look and utter misery was writ large on his face.

Shraddha had been waiting hours for him. She was anxious and impatient. It was man's nature, she mused, never to think of the woman.

"It is your own fault," said the mother, "that you are killing yourself for him. How often have I told you that he is not the same man now? He has now other ideas and other ambitions for himself. Why else should he always be putting us off with some excuse or other?"

"I have told you so often, mother," replied Shraddha in a grieved tone, "that though in the eyes of the world I am still unmarried yet in spirit I have already been married to him. If I cannot trust him here is no one else in the world whom I can trust. I beg of you mother"—and here she broke into tears—"don't say such things to me. They hurt me dreadfully."

Just then Bhagat Ram entered, a picture of utter wretchedness. The two women looked at him, one critically and other anxiously. Kokla's eyes were asking him what he was about. Shraddha's were full of anxious solicitude that is born of love. Bhagat Ram apologised for being late. "I couldn't help it," he said. "Father and mother have

come to see me, I was talking to them."

"Is everything well at home?" asked Kokla.

"Yes, everything is all right at home. My parents are rather old-fashioned people and—er—er—we were talking, I mean, about my marriage and, and—they will not agree," he concluded in a broken and confused tone.

This was too much for the already highly stung Kokla. "Of course, of course, how can they agree?" She burst out, "We are lower even than they, aren't we? But if you are so obedient to them in everything, then why didn't you ask their permission before you came to visit us? It was not very gentlemanly to play with us like this. If I had known that you were such a dutiful and obedient son I would never have let this happen."

Bhagat Ram was in tears, and Shraddha too began crying. Her own unhappiness was lost in her concern for her lover. She looked at her mother a little reproachfully and said: "It is not a sin, mother, to have some regard for one's parents. How would you feel if I didn't care for you? Wouldn't his father and mother feel the same? I would think myself most unfortunate if they were displeased with him on my account." With this she left the room and beckoned Bhagat Ram to follow her.

They sat alone some time without a word passing between them; their eyes were fixed on the ground. Bhagat Ram at last broke the silence:

"I can't tell you Shraddha how miserable I am feeling. I wish there was some poison that I could take and put an end to this wretched life. I can't live without you; I can't even die—oh, it is intolerable, intolerable. I can't bear it any longer. I tried to reason with my parents, I begged them, I entreated them but nothing could move them. They would rather see me dead than married you."

Shraddha tried to comfort him: "Don't be hard on them. They can't help feeling towards me as they do. Even the so-called educated people are not as liberal as you are, dear. But I don't worry. I will go to pay my respects to them in the morning. I shall be their maid if I cannot be their daughter. I will do all that a daughter-in-law after their own heart would do for them. I know a good many countryfolk songs. I will sing those to them. I will wash their clothes, I will prepare father's smokes and dress mother's hair. There is no shame in it; if they are your parents, they are mine also."

The cloud lifted from Bhagat Ram's face. His eyes grew a little brighter, his heart a little lighter. He felt a new spirit surge within himself and he almost cried from sheer joy. These were not tears of sorrow, they were tears of pure joy and faith—tears that a true and grateful worshipper sheds at the shrine of his goddess. The tears which fell upon Shraddha's feet did not trickle slowly like tears of a dying man; rather they flowed merrily like those of little rosy-cheeked, curly-haired children who march out of the house to play, full of innocent joy, chattering prettily and incessantly.

Bhagat Ram's parents had been a fortnight in town. Every day for the last ten days they had fully intended to return to their village but Shraddha would not let them go. Every morning when they got up, they found

Shraddha already preparing their bath. As soon as they finished their baths Shraddha washed their clothes and spread them out to dry. Father's smoke stood always ready for him. These and numerous other little services captured the old couple's simple hearts. They were astonished and gradually but irresistibly won over a rich, educated, modern young lady like Shraddha serving them just as an ordinary maid—only more willingly and devotedly than a hired maid would do. The old man had not seen such a beautiful well-behaved and sweet-tempered girl even at the Inspector's. The old woman fully shared her husband's admiration. They both thought Shraddha an Angel. Considerations of caste and fear of society restrained them from expressing their approval openly but their every word and every gesture betrayed their real feelings.

On the fifteenth night, when Shraddha had left them after preparing their beds, the old man ventured to remark to his wife that the girl was a veritable Lakshmi.

"I feel so ashamed when she washes my clothes. She must have scores of servants like us at her place."

"Well, what do you say now? We won't find a girl like her in the whole world, I am sure. Certainly in our caste there isn't one fit to clean her shoes."

"Let the boy marry her then. We will be able to appease our people by a 'caste feast.' It won't cost us more than a hundred rupees. To tell you the truth, I was at first afraid because the girl was a prostitute's daughter. But I have no doubts now; she is a fine girl. That woman too can't be bad since she has such a good daughter." The ice had at last been broken.

"Well, let us go and see Kokla to-morrow and fix up a date for the marriage."

"I feel so ashamed to meet her," continued the mother, "she will be sitting there like a princess and I will look like her maid."

"On a coating of face powder, I dare say, will make you look quite fair. The Inspector Sahab's wife too was a trifle on the dark side but a little exercise with the face powder would make her quite fair."

"Be off with you! You will hear something nasty if you try to make fun of me. Moreover, if I will look like a maid you will look like a sweeper who isn't even allowed to enter the living rooms."

"All right, all right! But we must get away very early in the morning. If we don't start before Shraddha comes she won't allow us to go at all. We will leave it to the boy to consult a Pandit and fix up an auspicious date."

When Kokla learnt that Bhagat Ram's parents had not only given their consent but actually welcomed the marriage, she at once started the numerous preparations for the marriage itself. She was busy the whole day getting Shraddha's trousseau ready and purchasing articles of furniture and all the little odds and ends that the young couple would require for their home. But Bhagat Ram did not seem much interested in all these preparations and arrangements for his happiness. He still paid his daily visits to Shraddha but he used to sit there silent and absorbed in his own thoughts. Shraddha was so utterly busy with her preparations and with helping her mother to make purchases for her future home that she did not notice the preoccupation of her lover. She showed him her trousseau, her jewels and the numerous other odds and ends that she fancied. She invited Bhagat Ram to share her joys. She was in the world but not of

it. She seemed to live in a world of her own, in which the only event of importance was her coming wedding, the only things of significance were the things that her mother was going to give her as her wedding gifts, and the only other person that mattered in this world of hers was her lover. No, that perhaps is wrong, there was no other person; her lover was simply herself in another form. There were no sorrows in this world, no worries, nothing evil, nothing ugly. Shraddha was like a 'koel' possessed by the same spirit of joy, the same ecstatic sense of beauty. Just as the 'koel' sees nothing round her but the beautiful colours and feels nothing but the lovely smell of flowers and hears nothing but the sweet music of her own voice, so had Shraddha lost herself in her own dreamland.

Bhagat Ram tried to share his beloved's joys but his happiness seemed forced and unreal. His father too was busy with the preparations for the wedding. He came to town pretty frequently but was always too occupied with his own plans to notice his son's disturbed condition. Bhagat Ram's more liberal-minded friends came to congratulate him on his wonderful luck. How rare is the divine gift of true Love! But the recipient of the divine gift not only did not sing hymns of thanksgiving but seemed positively unhappy and was always brooding over something. To him, for whose happiness such elaborate preparations were being made happiness was but a mockery. The hero of the pretty fairy tale was a picture of tragedy. He for whom people were 'en fete' was himself in tears. There was so much loud joy and boisterous mirth round him that none was aware of the terrible storm that was raging in his heart and that was soon to overwhelm and carry away all their pretty gala boats.

As the wedding day, that day of supreme joy, approached, Bhagat Ram's forced joy also disappeared, and when only four days were left for the consummation of his happiness he was suddenly taken ill. It appeared to be just a touch of slight fever and no one paid much attention to it. His friends and relatives, both near and distant, were all there but they were too busy, even one of them, with the all-important and never-ending preparations for the marriage.

That evening Bhagat Ram was not able to go to Shraddha's; nor could he leave his bed even the next day. But Shraddha was not anxious; she believed that he had been kept at home by the numerous ceremonies incidental to a marriage. The third day his mother went to his room to call him and the sight which met her eyes frightened the poor woman out of her very senses. Bhagat Ram was standing there absolutely still, wild-eyed and staring into space. As soon as he saw his mother he gave a wild cry and started to move back into a corner with his hands held up as if to ward off an attack.

"Are you not well?" asked the mother thoroughly upset. "Why are you moving back? There is no one else in the room."

Bhagat Ram looked as if he had gone out of his mind, and there was a pitiable, haunted look in his eyes. "Look mother, look," he cried out in terror. "There! There! She is coming nearer and nearer. She has got a snake in each hand. She is going to make them bite me. Keep her off, mother, keep her off! Shraddha, Shraddha, why do you look so cruel? You frighten me. Is this the way you return my love? I have always been ready to give my life for you. But, for God's sake, throw those snakes

(Continued on next page)

DOUBT

(Continued from previous page)

away. If you want my wife, I will lay it down here. Now, yes yes, at your feet. Shraddha, Shraddha, why do you torture me like this?" He gave a shriek and fell down unconscious.

The old woman's screams brought her husband to the scene; they together lifted their son and put him to bed. The simple villager had not the slightest doubt in diagnosing the trouble as the attack of some evil spirit. He knew many charms and set to work with them. Bhagat Ram's body was icy cold but his head was burning as if on fire. At times he turned and writhed as if he was being tortured; at other times he gave wild and violent jerks, still in that unconscious state. The old man taking these signs as those of increased activity on the parts of the spirits repeated his charms faster and faster till he was out of breath. His wife suggested that they should send for a doctor. "What can a doctor do?" demanded the old man. "It is the 'Babaji' who dwells on the 'peepal.' He will only get wild if we send for a doctor. We will offer him a goat and a bottle of wine in the morning. That will appease him. He is probably annoyed because we are marrying the boy outside the caste."

Early next morning a goat was purchased and the women led it in procession to the temple of the goddess 'Kali.' When, however, they returned after the sacrificing Bhagat Ram's condition instead of improving was worsening alarmingly. His pulse had slackened and there was on his face that dull look which precedes death. A few tears had trickled out of his eyes, and how well those tears seemed to sum up his life!

The poor father was desperate and at last sent for a doctor. Kokla and Shraddha were also informed and it was not long before they were at Bhagat Ram's bedside. Shraddha was standing at the foot of the bed, with tears streaming from her eyes.

Bhagat Ram opened his eyes and saw Shraddha. He was too weak to move. "Shraddha! I am so glad you have come," he said. "I have been waiting for you. I wanted to say good-bye to you. I can't tell you what hell I have gone through during those three years that I have known you. Thank God it will soon be over. You can't know—no one can know—what mental agonies, what tortures I have suffered. I knew you loved me truly. I knew too you were loyalty itself. But—curse my doubts! I couldn't help wondering if you could overcome that taint of blood in you. I couldn't drive the question from my mind—how could you go against the laws of heredity? I do admit they were mean doubts but I couldn't help myself. Forgive me, if you can. Don't grieve for me. Shraddha; I was not worthy of you and you are well rid of me. My one and only wish remains unfulfilled, and that is my punishment for doubting you. Still, I take with me something very precious more precious than life itself—the memory of your pure and constant love. But alas...."

The effort had proved too much for Bhagat Ram and his voice which had already dropped to a whisper now died away.

Shraddha, listening to her lover's terrible confession, grew red in the face. Her head, bent by sorrow, now held itself erect; her whole body stiffened; the tears

had dried in her eyes and in their place was now fierce determination. As soon as Bhagat Ram ceased speaking she left the room and went out of the house. She was in her carriage before Kokla could overtake her.

"This is not the time for getting angry, dear," she tried to persuade her daughter, "what will people say? He is getting worse and worse every minute. Your presence would comfort the poor people a little."

Shraddha replied to her mother's entreaties by asking the driver to take her home.

December was drawing to a close and it was bitterly cold. Black clouds were hanging in the sky and a biting wind was proving how feeble are the efforts of man against Nature. It was already nine in the morning, but no one except those who had no choice, had yet left his warm and comfortable bed unless to warm himself near a fire. Shraddha was driving in this cold, but her whole body was bathed in perspiration, as if she was exposed to midday-summer sun, and her breath was hot as flame issuing from an oven. By the time she reached home Shraddha was not only ill but appeared to have become a different person altogether. No one could recognise in her the same Shraddha who less than an hour back had seemed so full of life, merrily preparing for her wedding. Kokla looked on helplessly, just as one watches one's house on fire without being able to do anything to put out the fire.

As soon as she reached home Shraddha struggled up to her room. The very walls which but an hour ago had seemed to be dancing with joy now looked as if in mourning. Big boxes containing her trousseau were lying about in disorder just as she had left them to go to her lover. The sight of those boxes and her jewellery—the emblem of wedded life—completely shattered her self-control. She collapsed on the ground in a semi-conscious state. When some time later she looked up, her eyes fell upon an object which had been dearer to her than life itself. How many thousands of kisses had she showered on that picture during the last three years! How often and with what a happy and aching heart had he strained it to her bosom! It brought back to her mind all those sweet and happy memories which the disillusionment and injury to her self-respect half an hour ago had wiped out almost completely. She suffered again as she had suffered by her lover's bedside, but now with her suffering were mingled bitter tears of self-reproach. Bhagat Ram was certainly unjust in his suspicions and his doubts only showed that he was not worthy of her love. But how cruel and mean had been the punishment she had meted out! He was dying before her very eyes, and yet not a word of sympathy or comfort, let alone love, had escaped her. What could this inhuman callousness to her lover be due to if not to her tainted blood? For the first time in her life she now felt genuinely sorry that she was Kokla's daughter. Who else could be so selfish, so hard-hearted, so callous? Who else but a prostitute's daughter could make such a return as she had done for that deep and undying lover that Bhagat Ram undoubtedly had for her?

Within a few seconds Shraddha

was in the street running with all the strength in her frail body and without paying any heed to the surprised and amused looks of the people she passed. She wanted to see her lover once more, to touch his feet for the last time, to worship her departing god and to bind herself to him for ever. She was completely out of breath and simply drenched with perspiration. She kept on running like a mad-man without looking to either side, stumbling and falling now and then but rising ever again to pursue her way undaunted. Her knees were bleeding and her sari was torn in several pieces, but she seemed not aware of it, or at least she did not seem to care. She prayed only for one thing—that she might not be too late, that she might see him again alive and hear "Shraddha" from those dear lips before they were sealed for ever. After that she would have no wishes left, she would be free from the meshes of all desire.

Bhagat Ram's mother, it seemed, had been on the lookout for her, for as soon as she saw Shraddha coming she ran and caught her by the arm and dragged her to her son's room saying, "Where have you been, my dear? He has been asking for you; come along." Shraddha did not say a word. She felt as if her heart was sinking within her with sheer weight. Her eyes couldn't see clearly. She placed her eyes on her lover's cold feet and warmed them with her tears. That moment was one of spiritual exultation for her, the supreme moment of her life.

Bhagat Ram knew it was his beloved before he could manage even to open his eyes. "I knew," he said with an obvious effort which taxed all his rapidly waning strength, "I knew you would come back, Shraddha. I have been waiting to say good-bye to you before I leave this world. Let me for once feel your head against my heart.... That's right. Now I know you have forgiven me. My heart is sinking. But I want to speak to you about something. I want to ask you for something but I haven't the courage.... Anyway when I could not speak of it while I was alive what is the use of it now?"

In our last moments we usually think of the pleasant things of life; our sweetest memories come back to us. Death is a balm which heals our wounds and an antidote which destroys the unpleasant and harsh sentiments. We then wish to forgive our worst enemies and embrace them before taking our leave of this world. At the same time there also come back to us our dearest wishes and dreams which have remained unfulfilled. Bhagat Ram talked in a broken voice of those heavenly moments, the most pleasant of his life, which he had spent in his beloved's company, of the beautiful dreams they had dreamt together, of the gorgeous rainbows they had seen in each other's company when others could see only a dull grey sky, of the grand castles they had built together in the air and which were now crumbling at their feet. It was his own doing, entirely his own fault, he said with a bitter smile, that those dreams had not been translated into reality, that those rainbows had vanished and given place to dark brooding clouds, that those castles had not been given a material form. What a thought to carry with from the world! Could greater punishment be inflicted on man?

Shraddha was lying with her head upon Bhagat Ram's bosom and wetting it with the flood of her tears. He suddenly lifted his head and kissed her on the forehead. "This is our wedding, Shraddha," he said with pathetic

joy, "this is my last offering to my goddess...."

And his eyes closed for ever. Shraddha's eyes, laden with sorrow, shone through her tears. They saw Bhagat Ram, not on the deathbed but standing before her, smiling and with arms outstretched to welcome her. She forgot herself and her surroundings. That one sublime moment of pure love and faith had given her strength enough to go through the coming troubles and trials of life with a proud and cheerful heart. She kissed her dead lover on the forehead and on the eyes.

"I am yours, my dear, my husband," she said, "now and for ever."

(Concluded)

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... AND IT MAKES THE
BREATH SWEETER

A Frangipani Saga

(By D. Nadkarni)

Countess Vera Crassi di Frangipani dates a new era. It was at a lady's at home that I had first an opportunity to interview her. I had gate-crashed that party for the purpose, after the rapturous acclaim with which the press in India had received her book of prose-poems, 'A Broken Flute' from Bombay to Calcutta and from Srinagar to Ceylon, it had sung the praises which were her due.

After this came a series of articles from her pen on various phases of Indian and Yugoslav life. She has done more than anyone else in all Asia to make Yugoslavia known to the Orient. I do not forget when reading her articles on this country that she is a member of a family conspicuous in Roman, Papal and Yugoslav history for a stormy thousand years.

"While stands the Colosseum, Rome shall stand" but from the end of the Eleventh century for two thousand years it belonged to the Frangipani family who used it as a strong-hold. They were of the Ghibelline party with the poet Dante. So on till the end of the Eighteenth century when the son of Giovanna the Frangipani, who had married Orsini-Gravina, ascended the Papal throne as Benedict XIII. Was not the cleaner named 'Frangipani' after the lovely wife of Cenio the Frangipani? And did not the tragic fate of a Frangipani lady inspire Monkacz to write, 'The White Lady of Tersatto'?

High up on Trsat near Fiume, overlooking the Italian border of Yugoslavia, is Castle Frangipani,

or as it is said in Yugoslav 'Francopani'. From the battlements of that castle, six generations ago, a Frangipani threw down his unfaithful wife whose beauty had proved her misfortune. Her ghost it is said haunts the castle still.

RIGHT OF MIGHT

In the nineteenth century Napoleon Bonaparte's father-in-law the Austrian Emperor Francis I, infuriated with the family for the support which its men had given to the unpopular cause of the Croats who were desirous of freeing themselves from the Austrian Yoke, deprived them of this castle and its historic and art treasures and bestowed them upon one of his supporters. The Frangipani, humiliated, incensed and still planning trouble, retired to Krassich, or Krasic, further in Yugoslavia. They took the name of their new home, Krassich, and tried to let the whole world forget that they were Frangipani. To no avail. Years went by, not uneventful years. Came the Great War. The not-so-great peace. The Treaty of Rapallo in 1920 repudiated by the Italian poet, D'Annunzio, who among other activities raided Fiume and Castle Frangipani at Trsat, and, as Grace Ellison says in her book 'Yugoslavia' "By the right of might so freely practised on these shores, the poet D'Annunzio seems to have helped himself to the historic treasures of this castle." The name of the family Krassich, then in Trieste, was changed by Italian law to Crassi. Such briefly is the

history of Frangipani with which the name of Countess Crassi is associated.

Vera Crassi's fame rests on her own achievements. Witness the paen of praise from far-away Madras. "To those many millions who do not read poetry and to whom she poetic makes no appeal 'A Broken Flute' would be revelation of what poetry is and can do," to which the Capital of Ceylon sang back, "Her poems are redolent of India in their langour and delicacy", and Bombay chanted "Her book is an unusual fusion of Occidental culture and Oriental mysticism, a combination at once rare and delightful and Tagore gave answer from his Shantiniketan home that he very much admired the sincerity of those poems. Nagpur proclaimed delightedly, 'She represents the Eastern temperament in all its complex charms and mystical depths, and that indefinable something that hovers about the commonplace and illuminates the sentiments which so many feel but so few can express'."

ANOTHER TRIBUTE

Dr. Lawrence Clark, in a series of lectures at Montreal, Canada last month, under the title 'Literary Genius in a Changing World, starting in familiar territory, cited 'The Song of Songs' and the 'Rubayat of Omar Khayyam', and then reciting from 'A Broken Flute' said this book of her prose-poems was 'indispensable to anyone who would understand the East. The visitor to



Countess Vera Crassi from a recent past work by Capt. Gladstone Solomon

the Orient who has not read the book knows less of the East than the fireside traveller who may never leave England, but who knows how to read with imagination."

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COMMENTS

By N. J. and CRITICAL CYNICAL

EDEN IN EDEN.

The British Lord Privy Seal is obviously out to justify his name. Capt. Eden really bids fair to create an Anglo-Russian Eden! Lenin in his grave and Trotsky in his exile must be turning over and over again at this amazing 'contretemps'! Nothing that the great Barnum or Bertram Mills has ever presented, exceeds in sheer spectacularity this 'lion-bear-trot.' M. Litvinoff looks almost like a political De Mille. His reception of the British Ambassador revives memories of 'The Field of the Cloth of Gold.' From Berlin to Moscow was verily a triumphal tour for Capt. Eden. The special Railway coaches, we are told, were complete with bath-rooms, and telephones, and full of flowers and fruits. Loud-speakers played 'All the King's Horses,' and 'Cheer up and Smile'—(that was necessary after the fiasco with Der Fuhrer!). Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March' was probably avoided due to its German origin. The ghosts of departed Czars in the ancient Kremlin, where the 'heart-to-heart' interview with M. Stalin took place, must have celebrated the event with proper nocturnal gusto! And, of course, it was befitting all this camaraderie that Comrade Litvinov should have proposed the toast of King George. Reuter, however, has not informed us whether Mr. Eden joined in the concluding 'Internationale.' The whirligig of time, indeed, brings on strange revenges!

Mr. Eden was duly taken to the Ballet Theatre where he was spontaneously applauded on appearing from the Imperial (!) Box? The gala programme selected was Tchaikowsky's Swan Lake. It is not mentioned however who rendered whose swan-song!

JOLLY SIR JAMES.

Frankly I have become a very great admirer of Sir James Grigg! He has lifted the financial Budget discussions in the Assembly from its usual prosaic, didactical plane to a highly human level. The arid, dull and dreary recital of figures has given way to a very brisk rapier play. I have always carefully avoided the newspaper since the wretched time when my columns reporting the debate, 'Ecs. Prof.' made us swallow them! Finance has ever remained this my pet Frankenstein since then. But this year it is all changed. 'The Assembly page' is vying in interest with the pages of Belzac

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or of Sir Walter Scott. One picks up one's paper almost with avidity, and lays it down with added admiration for Sir James' to whom my humble thanks for this metamorphosis!

STRONG BUT NOT.

The English Civil Servant is popularly supposed to be a strong silent and sound creature. At least, it is thus that Constitutional writers are wont to present him. But Sir James, who comes from this institution which is said to be the envy of the world looks like a 'rara avis.' He is no doubt strong,—very strong,—but certainly not silent!—Oh no, far from it! "No Sir," he lately replied to Mr. Pant, 'I don't propose to give you (merely nice and inoffensive) little essays on economics and finance. I don't propose to do that, but to hit back every time I am attacked.' Thus spake brave Horatius! Sir James' belief in his vocal chords is really 'gargantuan' (to pick up one of his epic adjectives), in view of the very heavy odds he has to fight with. 'Come on first, Lars Por-sena of a Pant!' is his challenge. O for a Macaulay to write 'Lays of modern Delhi.'

BULL IN THE RING.

After strength and silence comes soundness, to revert to the virtues of the British Civil Servant. I regret to state that there are many naughty economists in this land,—apart from Pantis and Satyamurtis,—who have dubbed Sir James 'The economic enfant terrible.' Financial formulae and fallacies, economic theories and heresies fly from his lips, if one is to believe those 'malicious calumniators' (which is now a parliamentary expression please, Mr. Editor) like monsoon waters from a Gargoyle's mouth. Truth to confess, I should rather compare Sir James to a bull,—no! not a bull in the China shop,—that is our Sir Nripendra Sircar,—but a bull in the ring who is butting at the cloak as often as the torador, generally missing them both, and unfortunately finding his horns in the fencing! I have always held the Spanish national pastime to be inhuman, and need I say that all my sympathies are with this (metaphorical) bull—even if he might be hailing from Whitehall?

BEHOLD PROF. BRUTZKUS!

It would be interesting to study the economic involutions of Sir James. It would be still more absorbing to trace its evolution. But it would be a long long trail from his Alma Mater where he first imbibed his 'bewildering nostrums,' to the Assembly where he came 'like an Assyrian' and delivered himself of them, with true 'bacchanalian abandon!' Mercifully he has spared his late masters at the British Treasury from any mention either for or against,—mercifully that is, for himself! Like a vain undergraduate who revels in profusely quoting authorities and references in his first youthful thesis,—the more outlandish, the more onerous—Sir James has treated us to a galaxy of names starting from Prof. Robbins, and taking in its sweep the whole school of French economists, at last ending with Prof. Brutzkus (Peace be on whose head!) Now to me being an ignoramus, all this sounds as 'the sound of foam and fury signifying nothing!' The first name at least reminds one of the Robin Red-breast, but

Prof. Brutzkus beats us completely! Buzz-fuzz one knew, but how many of even our great economics professors were alive to the existence of their brother Brutzkus (before, of course, Sir James made him so famous.) I really wonder. The good Prof. Brutzkus seems to be a White Russian by look of things. Otherwise Sir James would not have certainly quoted him with such evident approval. The whole Soviet ideology is, of course, anathema to Sir James. 'En passant' let me congratulate Sir James on the very artistic way he presented Mr. Pant's objections to Bolshevism! And may I confidentially tell Sir James, 'pace' Pandit Pant, that I have come across some chaps who seem to have a soft corner for the Soviet not in spite of, but exactly because of the exceptions?

In a way I am sorry for the intrusion of Prof. Brutzkus and the rest, in Sir James' financial peroration. Instead of lending weight to, I am afraid they detract from Sir James' intrinsic economic genius. Had it not been for those pedagogical parvenues, who knows in days to come, people would not have flocked to hear this new Oracle of Delhi, even as the ancient Grecians did at Delphi?

SNEERING SIR NRIPENDRA.

And now to Sir Nripendra whom we, left in the China shop. I am afraid I don't share my admiration for Sir James with Sir Nripendra, though they have many points in common. Both are very virile and valuable new additions to the Government of India. Both have won their spurs for the first time in the present session of the Legislative Assembly. One, indeed, wonders how the Treasury Benches

would have fared in the face of the solid Congress phalanx, had it not been for those Two Musketeers. Both are forceful, aggressive. Both are provocative,—but the former by being brilliantly sarcastic, while the latter is haughtily sneering. Sir James is delightfully flamboyant, Sir Nripendra is acridly futile. The ex-civil-servant might delight in gambolling as a swash-buckling financier, but the late Advocate-General cannot but continue as a filibustering lawyer. Sir James might grow into a Winston Churchill who remains likeable in spite of his many contradictions, but I am afraid Sir Nripendra bids fair to become an Indian Philip Snowden, unpopular in spite of his many virtues!

"THE GREAT OBLIVION."

It would be an interesting study in human psychology to turn from the hauteur of the above two Knights to the bon-homie displayed by Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir Fazli-Husain who are retiring from the Viceregal Executive Council. Sir Joseph has always believed in the velvet glove, and Sir Fazli of course had little to do with the Assembly, but nothing can be more distinguished than their studied self-effacement during the present session, as compared with the ebullient effrontery of their two new colleagues! And after all, it is so human. One does not believe in creating new enemies while entering the 'Great Oblivion'. One likes to be forgiven, before being forgotten! When Farewell Banquets toll the knell of parting office, it is always advisable to shake hands all round rather than to cross swords with anyone; better by far to fill up and touch the gabelts, than either to pack up or throw the gauntlets and thus exit from the footlights gracefully if regretfully! So Au Revoir!

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News From Far And Near

SOVIET TRAINS MANY SNIPERS

A national drive is going on to make every Soviet youth an expert sharpshooter. To encourage them to become crack shots special Voroshilov (Commissar for Defence and Commander-in-Chief of Army and Navy) medals are awarded to those passing certain sharpshooting tests.

The medal is to be worn at all times and is considered a mark of distinction among the Soviet youth.

"Every boy and girl a sniper" is the slogan, so that should an enemy invade the country he would be met by a nation of expert shots.

"Sharpshooting will take its place only after gliding and parachute jumping," says an official paper, On Guard, and adds that during next year 1,000,000 first degree Voroshilov snipers must be trained.

Already 600,000 hold first degree medals.

SOVIETS FIND ORKHON SCRIPT

Moscow.—The Soviet archaeologist Bukinich working in Mongolia has found a new specimen of the so-called Orkhon Script dating back to the time of the Orkhon Turks and found in the valleys of the rivers Orkhon and Yenisey.

A Mongol shepherd brought a fragment of tile (apparently of Chinese work) with an inscription, found in the Nalaikha valley, where the famous inscription of Toniukuka was found in 1897. This is the first known instance of the use of tile for Orkhon inscriptions.

The newly found inscription dates back to the epoch of Toniukuka, the councillor of three Khans of the Turkish state which existed between Altay and the Khyngan mountains in the seventh and eighth centuries.

The inscription evidently refers to the advance of Toniukuka against the Kyrtyzes who lived to the North of the Saian ridge.

The study of these inscriptions is of outstanding interest to linguists and historians of Central Asia.

SKYSCRAPERS DOOMED

Architect's Vision

New York's tallest skyscrapers will be torn down within the next 50 years according to the prophecy of Mr. William Orr Ludlow of the American Institute of architects.

Mr. Ludlow, himself a designer of skyscrapers, said that structurally they would probably last 1,000 years, but long before then new inventions for convenience and comfort would make them as out of date as are the office buildings of 50 years ago. As soon as they cease to be profitable they will be torn down.

Factors that he anticipated would lead to their obsolescence were new business methods making quick personal contacts less necessary, new styles of architecture and new and cheaper methods and material of construction. Development of air transport will lead in his opinion to decentralization and a spreading of the population horizontally.

"The aeroplane alone may make the present skyscraper out of date," he said, "Vertical landings require flat topped buildings with top entrances. Or perhaps there will be great isolated tower terminals, making new city centres and causing abandonment of the old as the railway terminus did."

"Every generation thinks that its things are the last word, but we may be quite sure that what we have today, including our sky-scrapers will be no more acceptable to our grandchildren than our grandfather's things are to us."

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Does it trouble you? If so, please get a free particulars to know about the safe, sure, guaranteed specific of the day—Mooktae Healing Home, Kaliyaganj, E.B., India.

VLADIVOSTOK TO MOSCOW IN 3 DAYS

According to information from Vladivostok, the Soviet government has commenced its last stage programme for the inauguration of the Vladivostok-Moscow air transport service with an appropriation of 2,000,000 gold roubles.

Establishment of various air transport facilities will be completed and, after a series of tests, the service will be formally inaugurated in May. The line will be one of the longest aerial routes in the world.

Upon completion of the new route, the distance between Vladivostok and Moscow can be traversed in three days, and between Tokyo and Moscow in five and a half days.

It is stated that the Moscow Government is also planning to build a huge aviation building in Habarovsk for the convenience of air passengers at a total cost of 2,500,000 gold roubles.

The Far Eastern Special Aviation office will be also housed in the projected building.

TEXTILE PLANT IN RUSSIA

Ten 'Giants' Planned

A new textile plant, with 200,000 spindles, it is announced, will be built in the city of Kherson, in the Ukraine. It is one of the textile "giants" planned for the second Five-year Plan. It will make linen and cotton fabrics.

Another "giant," at Tashkent, is already partly in operation, and another at Barnaul (Western Siberia) is already operating on cotton delivered from Central Asia by the Turkish Railway. About ten "giants" in all are planned to be constructed during the next few years.

In Central Asia the cotton districts are now concentrating on raising Egyptian cotton. An order has been issued with a view to stimulating the growth of cotton generally. Collective farms will receive bonuses for every ton raised above the set plan in the form of additional payments from 50 to 200 per cent. of the ordinary price, depending on how much is raised. These payments are only for Egyptian and American type cotton.

FIVE-YEAR PLANS IN TURKEY

Turkey is carrying out a "five-year plan" with the help of German and Russian experts.

Herr von der Porten, a former manager of the German United Aluminium Works, is to be one of the principal advisers to the Ministry of Trade in Ankara. A former Socialist member of the Reichstag, Herr Baade, is to go to Ankara as a grain specialist.

According to information received from German sources, Turkey is preparing a second "five-year plan" to embrace shipping, agriculture, and electricity. In Germany it is hoped that when the industrial credit of £16,000,000 granted to Turkey by the Soviet Union has been exhausted Turkey will turn to Germany for the industrial products needed for her plan.

In spite of the general crisis the exchange of goods between Germany and Turkey increased during 1934.

O.K. IS O.K. Judge Tobin Never Doubted It

"You will see on the document the letters 'O. K.' of which we now know the significance," said a barrister at Westminster County Court.

Judge Sir Alfred Tobin: Was there ever any doubt about it?

The Barrister: Another court at Westminster—the House of Lords—spent a long time upon it.

Judge Tobin: Wasting time. Fancy having to decide what "O. K." is at this date. It is such things which make the law a laughing stock.

[The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council recently had to decide the meaning of the letters "O. K." on certain delivery orders and invoices signed by the manager of a rice mill. They held that the letters meant that the details contained in the document were correctly given.]

BROTHER-IN-LAW OF EX-KAISER Now A Luggage Porter— And Hungry

Alexander Zoubkoff, the Russian waiter who became the ex-Kaiser's brother-in-law ten years ago when he married Princess Victoria of Hohen-zollern, has reappeared as a luggage porter, living on one meal a day.

Bearded and shabby, he has turned up in a cafe in Luxembourg, where he waits for odd jobs.

"There was a time," he confided to the Paris reporter who recognised him, "when I spent £15,000 in a single year and gave £1 tips."

"Now," he added, "all I think of is how soon it will be Friday, when music-hall artists who are leaving give me something for carrying their bags to the station."

PALACE TO GUTTER.

According to his story, Zoubkoff, after his wife's death, wandered about in France, Belgium, Italy and elsewhere. He has been dishwasher, sailor, tramp, waiter, gambler, parachutist and circus showman.

"When I went to Germany for my wife's funeral," he said, "they put me in gaol. Wherever I went the police promptly asked me to go somewhere else."

WOMEN IN THE SOVIET

A Decree giving women a larger share in the work and political life of Russia was issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

All Commissariats and the All-Union Council of Trade Unions have been instructed to work out practical measures to

"improve the general political education of women," promote and to more workers to higher positions strengthen the laws for protecting female labour.

M. Voroshilov, the War Minister, received five women who competed in the 1,300 miles ski race from the Yumen to Moscow and presented them with gold watches.

The Soviet newspapers are filled with articles comparing the economic and political freedom of women in the Soviet Union with the "oppression in capitalist countries."

EPSTEIN'S STATUE M.P. Who Feared Breach Of The Peace

Epstein's statue of Christ was discussed in the House of Commons.

Sir Cooper Rawson (Con., Brighton) asked the Home Secretary whether, "in view of the resentment aroused among people of different religious denominations by the present exhibition in London of a statue which offended against public decency, he would, in exercise of his powers to prevent blasphemous or obscene exhibitions, instruct the police to remove or confiscate the statue in question, or what other steps he would take to guard against any breach of the peace which might be provoked by this spectacle."

Sir J. Gilmour replied that he had no information that any action was necessary.

Admiral Taylor (Con., Paddington): Is he aware that there is very real resentment against this deplorable statue, and is it possible to take action? No answer was given.

STAFF COLLEGE FOR INDUSTRY

An interesting experiment in industrial education is being carried out by the Department of Industrial Administration at Loughborough College (Leics).

The aim is to build up a staff college for industry where executives may be informed of current development in management practice.

There will be week-end ten-day and extended courses, including lectures, debates and visits to works and offices.

The college is equipped for foundry work, pattern making, turning, milling, tool-setting, welding, cabinet-making, plumbing and motor repairs.

WOMEN AND RETAIL TRADE

In a plea that it was wrong that the best brains should always be going back into the teaching profession regardless of whether they had vocation for teaching, and not into business, Mr. F. C. Hooper, director of Messrs. Lewis's, Liverpool, speaking at Scarborough Girls' High School, said:

"I know the teaching profession is crowded, because recently when we advertised several jobs, out of something like 10,000 replies no fewer than 2,000 were from teachers. In virtually all the black-coated professions all the dirty jobs are held by women. The men so far have stuck like glue to all the jobs worth having. There are few openings indeed for educated women beyond routine and fair to badly paid jobs, but in the retail trade women have been replacing men, and I have seen an enormous change over."

"Since ninety per cent. of the customers are women, women have a technical advantage. If you want reasonable pay, a pleasant life, and are not anxious for a career, offices and that sort of thing are suitable. But if you want a business career with vivid, continually changing life, if you want to make a good bit of money, if you want to have power and want to be on an equality with men, I put it to you that there is only one trade that offers you all these things, and that is the retail trade."

DECLINE AND FALL OF OXFORD

Rivalry between Oxford and Cambridge Universities was forsworn recently on a village green midway between the two towns. Now Oxford feels sadly disillusioned.

The trouble is this. For years Oxford had a monopoly of Whitehall's administrative posts. Steadily Cambridge has been changing the position and results, just issued, of a recent examination show that it has scored its first big victory. Of 32 vacancies Cambridge has captured 19, Oxford only 11, and Glasgow and Edinburgh the two others.

And among the first 12 in the successful list were 10 Cambridge men (one of whom secured first place) and only one from Oxford.

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From Fish-Mong



Man and the man-eater.

**By Rustom Dadachanji
F. L. S.**

May I have the pleasure of knowing your family-antecedents?

Answer—"My grandfather was a fish-monger, trading at St. Pauli, a suburb of Hamburg. One day in March 1848 it so happened that fishermen engaged by him to deliver their entire haul, captured in their nets six seals. Being a lover of animals, my grandfather curiously admired the animals and thought that his curiosity might well be shared by the citizens of Hamburg, and the interest which would arise out of the exhibition of these animals could be made profitable. He therefore exhibited them in two huge wooden tubs at his house in "Spielbudenplatz," at St. Pauli, at a most moderate entrance fee of one Hamburg shilling (about two pence) per head. This attracted large crowds and my grandfather was delighted at the grand success of his idea, and decided to follow this new line of business by taking the seals to Berlin. Owing to political activities and intense revolutionary propaganda intensifying from day to day, my grandfather could not remain in Berlin any longer, and so he sold his seals and returned home. If however, you think they were sold for hard cash, you are sadly mistaken,—it was on the strength of future payment.

Deal In Animals

Thereafter, my grandfather commenced a trade in living animals, in addition to his usual business of fish purveyor. He was then considered to be the proud possessor of a small menagerie consisting of goats, a cow, a monkey, a talking parrot, fowls; geese, etc. to which some common seals, a polar bear, hyenas and other mammals and birds were subsequently added. This menagerie

was set up at our house, and visitors were charged an entrance fee of 4 Hamburg shillings. My grandfather then did not deem it wise to travel, but sold his entire collection of seals to owners of itinerant circuses, who showed them to the credulous and ignorant public as mermaids."

How did your father plunge into this career?

Answer—"You can imagine that my father Carl Hagenbeck was accustomed to dealing with and handling live animals from his earliest childhood. My father's education was very limited, as he could only attend school when he could spare time from his work with animals. My grandfather was

Hagenbeck Reveals Many Secrets Of The Cage-Craft

a far sighted man, and he used to impress upon my father the urgency of learning well the "Three R's" and occasionally he would say "We are not expected to become parsons".

It was in 1857 that my grandfather purchased from an African Explorer Dr. Natterer, his first large collection of live beasts. This consisted of a number of lions, monkeys; panthers; chittas; several hyenas and various species of antelopes and gazelles. Each job pertaining to animals my father had to do. He had to learn about their feed, the nature of bedding required the quality of straw necessary and its preparation. My father had to learn how to clean and "vet" the animals and used to spend hours each day with them. It was a hard life but it was essential, if the charge was one worth keeping and admiring.

The Turning Point

In about 1858, one morning my grandfather asked my father rather seriously whether he would choose as his future calling to be a fish-monger or an animal trader. After placing the pros and cons before him, he finally advised him to take up the family profession, as being less speculative. I presume my grandfather must have said so with a heavy heart and with full knowledge that my father was from his boyhood a true lover of wild game. When my father decided to abandon our family business of fish mongering, my grandfather showed no displeasure, but on the contrary, signified his approval. My father immediately took over the responsibility for the business, and my grandfather agreed to hold himself liable to any claim which should not exceed hundred pounds. From that day onwards my father devoted

all his energies to the promotion and development of the new line of business, which has so far proved successful. Life became hard for him. It became also full of satisfaction and joy. Love for wild life was in my father's blood. He was a square peg in a square hole, and even hour of the day brought him happiness, as it happens with all of us, when engaged in the work we love to do.

Did you direct your attention to ethical exhibits, and if so with what success?

Answer—"Yes, in 1847, my father happened to be taking charge of a cargo of Reindeer, when a book ing clerk remarked suddenly that it would be most picturesque, if he could as well import a family of Laps along with quadrupeds. The optimistic expectations were fully realized, and the first experimental ethnographic exhibition was from every point of view a grand success. In 1879, especially when animal trade was itself in an exceedingly bad way the anthropological side of our business thrived."

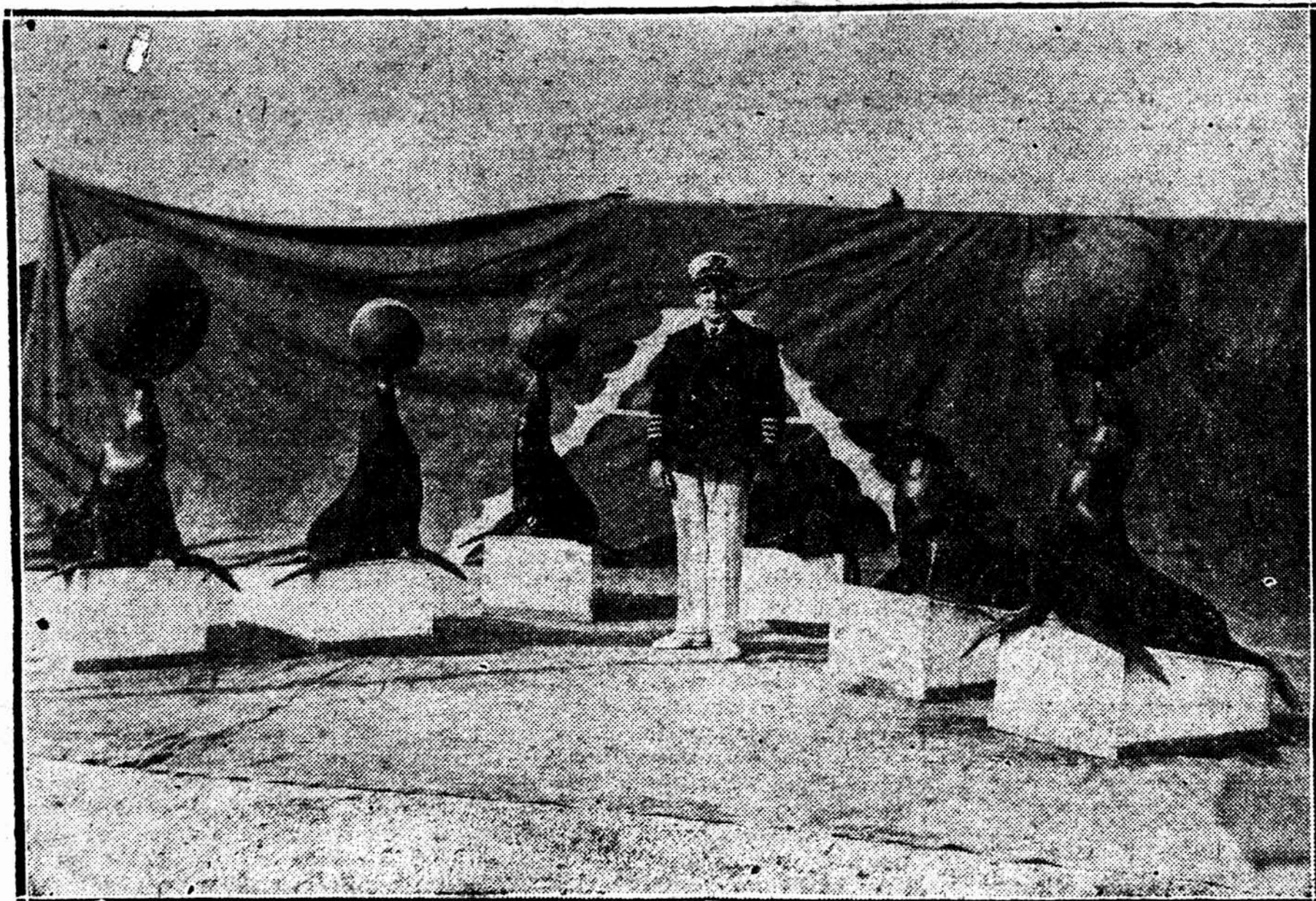
Training Methods

Where is your present menagerie in Germany?

Answer—"As the years rolled on, our business gradually increased and we were compelled to shift to a larger place at "Stellingen". Here the virgin land was transformed into a pleasure park. Artificial mountains had to be thrown up and valleys and streams had to be dug out. My father's object was to provide the wild animals with their actual haunts, as natural as they possibly could be."

Is not animal training cruel? Do animals willingly submit to training?

Answer—"Systematic and scientific training of animals does not involve cruelty."



They play football with their mouth.

er To Circus King

In Exclusive Interview With Rustom R. Dadachanji

The Hagenbeck tradition of kindness to animals is well-known and the breed of their beasts is incomparable.

The Hagenbeck are dealers in wild life on a very large scale.

They supply the Zoological Gardens and Circuses of the world not only with beasts, but with their trainers as well. Their ramifications are immense.

During the last visit of the Hagenbeck Circus to Bombay, the writer of the following article Mr. Rustom R. Dadachanji who had the privilege of interviewing Lorenz Hagenbeck, a son of World's Greatest Trainer and animal lover, the Late Carl Hagenbeck, narrates the tricks of the cage and the story of the men behind the scenes in circus shows.

Moreover, we are all along deeply interested in the propaganda of new humane method of training

wild-animals. Usually the animals are of an affectionate disposition and by nature peaceful. Even with the most ferocious ones, just as with human beings' real insight into their character can only be obtained by treating them sympathetically. Believe me a genuine affection is absolutely essential to establish a perfect understanding between the trainer and the trained. Undoubtedly to some extent, courage is also required, because deep down into the hearts of wild animals, there is some remnant of primitive ferocity, and therefore, there is also the chance of a savage sporadic outburst of temper, and the trainer has to be wary and courageous so that, the slightest indication of misbehaviour on the part of the fearsome pupil must be nipped in the bud.

How Beasts Behave

The animal brain is finely adjusted between peace and savagery and very little is needed to turn the scales. Besides, a trainer should under no circumstances swank with the animals (showing the circus menagerie land—pointing at two grand Sumatran tigers) perhaps there is nothing very alarming about these animals—they are in fact not much more than a kind of meat eating lambs. You must always remember that the way to the heart lies through the stomach. For beasts thrive on kindness and grow fat and gentle. Proper feeding and gentle affection will knock out the brutal element from these animals. I love all animals but Carnivora are my special favourites. For lions and grizzly bears are noisy and very friendly towards men but the tiger, the panther and the jaguars are rather silent and unsociable. The polar bear is also not very friendly, and is the least



When the horse salutes.

intelligent of the bears. Unlike the sloth bear, the Himalayan bear is very intelligent. But the Russian grizzly is by far the friendliest and most intelligent of the tribe. The panther proves to be a trouble maker but nevertheless, appreciates human friendship. But the black panther is like tiger unsociable and little less intelligent than the tiger. The spotted hyena is the dunce of the whole lot, liable to sudden outbursts of temper laughs, when he is savage and becomes fearless, but is not unfriendly towards men. I need hardly say that the

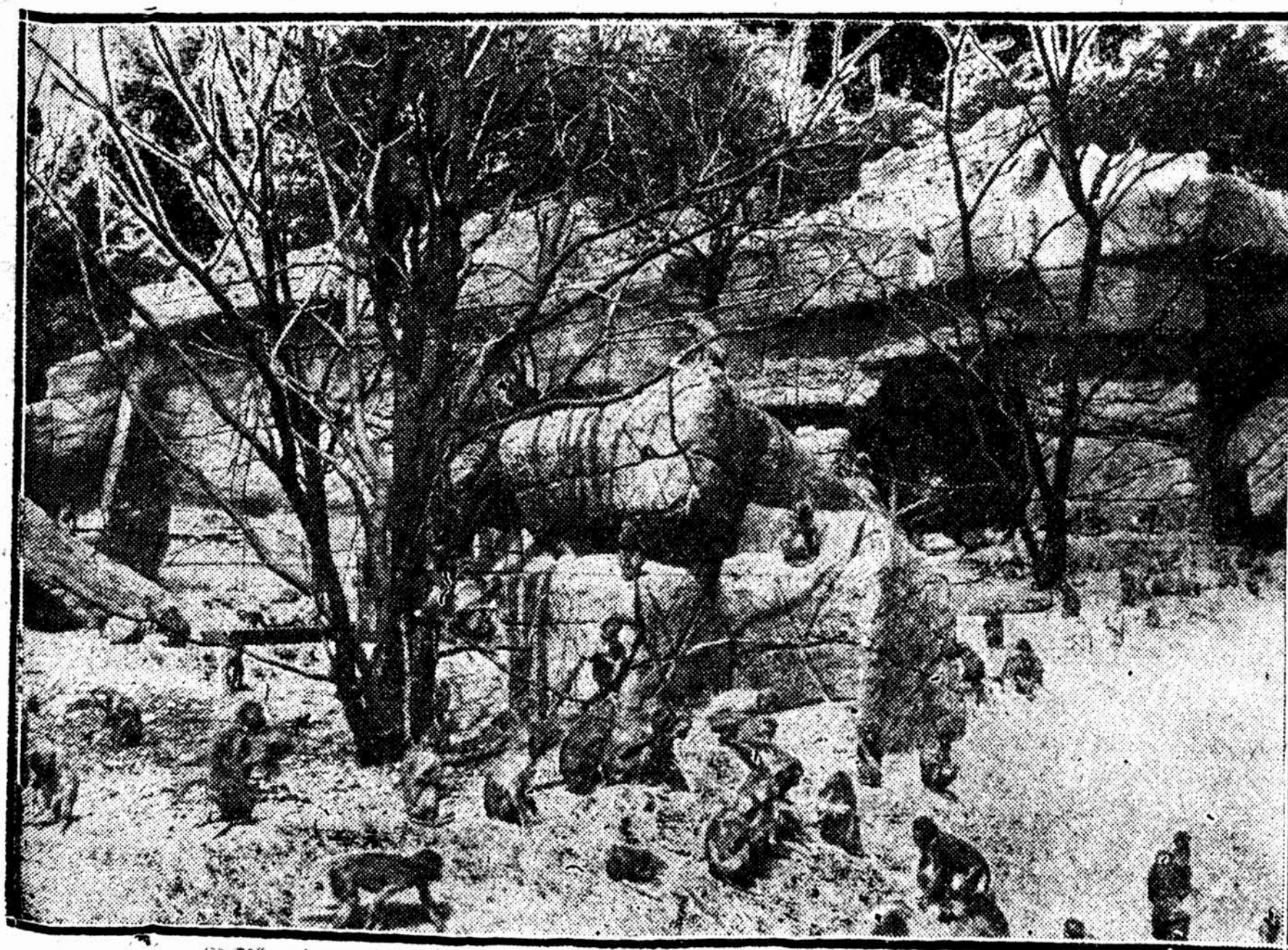
arduous labour involved in training them can be successfully carried on by one who is really fond of them. There is practically no animal which by exercise of patience and intelligence may not be tamed.

The collection of a mixed group of animals to work together is but a patient process, which cannot be hurried. But ones ways must never vary. An act of cruelty or unkindness would not only render training impossible, but I assure you would sign the death warrant of the irresponsible trainer. Even alligators have been broken in and exhibited. Seals too have given excellent performances. The visitors to my circus must have seen the marvellous way in which they can balance any kind of object on the tip of their snouts or toss up a ball and catch it again with mathematical precision as it falls. Just as in a well teacher and the trained; so also, feeling is essential between the teacher and the trained, so also, it is equally essential in the case of these seals. Elephants are always models of domestic virtue, for the parents' devotion to their young ones is as great as their love for each other. Unfortunately even good tempered ones are liable to moods, which it is not always possible to reckon with, and at certain seasons, the bulls are not to be depended upon, as they become very dangerous."

Men Behind Scenes

Is it not true that the real trainers work behind the scenes and are unknown to the public?

Answer—"An animal trainer is one who actually trains animals. There are only a very few in this civilized world. Their names are seldom known outside their sphere. They do not perform before audiences. To put a true valuation on men, such as the late



THE MONKEY PARADISE

(Continued on next page)

From Fish--Monger to Circus King

(Continued from previous page)

Julius Wagner and William Philadelphia, my father's assistants and the world's first humane elephant and lion trainers or Rudolph Mathies or Alfred Kaden of my animal training school, it is necessary to know what is really expected of them. These trainers work with real wild life and deliver their charge tamed, trained and manageable into the hands of showmen, who are often misnamed trainers, and all that is expected of them, is to follow the trainer's instructions,—the public could hardly appraise their arduous labours and the immense dangers these trainers face almost every day."

Animal Paradise

2. Can you describe to me how the various denizens of your park have been captured in their native haunts.

Answer.—"There is no business in existence in which travel and all difficulties connected therewith, play such a prominent part as in the animal trade. In the exercise of his business, the animal trader has to search all parts of the earth. In the primeval forests of Africa, in the deep jungle of India, Ceylon and Malay and on the vast steeps of Mongolia and Siberia, my own travellers wander for weeks, nay for months at a time, in search of the strange dwellers of the wilds. Unlike the hunter who is attracted only by the love of sport, the animal trader goes to work. He does not destroy the game, but tries to capture it alive and consequently, not the least of the difficulties with which he is beset is the discovery of some practical way of bringing back his booty to civilization. Books and maps, dealing with the countries where we carry on our work are few and far between—nor are these the only obstacles; for uncivilized people, have also to be made friends with. For instance, Egyptian Sudan is one of the richest and the most inexhaustible sources of animal life. It is only natural that this wealth of fine animals, including most of the giants of the animal kingdom, should for a long time have attracted the attention of the Europeans; and the region may be described as one of the classical countries for capturing animals. For many years, this animal paradise was closed to foreigners by 'Abullahi Kalifat el-Mahdi, but since his tragic death, foreigners have easy access for shooting as well as for capturing beasts in his territory. For people born in a land so richly stocked with game, hunting is the most natural of callings. The native hunter knows the favourite resort of his quarry and follows his trail with remarkable powers of tracking which characterises savages. He pits his cunning against the temerity of animals. The most eminent amongst them are the sword hunters or AGAG-HIR who consider themselves the aristocracy of their profession and not without reason, for the method of hunting adopted by them need tremendous strength, courage and skill.

Their method is indeed peculiar. In all cases, their object is to sever the Achilles tendon of their quarry. Where giraffe, antelopes, ostriches or other creatures are concerned, the sport calls for no greater skill than rough riding over uneven and treacherous grounds. But where rhinoceros, lions, or elephants are pursued, the case is different; and it often happens that the positions of the hunted and hunter are reversed.

Elephant-Hunting

On the whole, the most dangerous game to hunt with sword and

elephants. The chase is usually carried out by a band of 4 to 5 hunters, all deeply united by a bond of fellow feeling and in case of danger, ready to risk one's life for the other. The streams and drinking places are first searched for signs of elephants' trails. When once these are hit upon, they are followed until the great beast is reached. This is no easy matter for an African elephants is a great wanderer and travelling day and night even without a single halt. The most suitable moment of attack is when the herd is much scattered. It is then comparatively easy to select a good tusker and isolate him from the rest of the herd. Once isolated, his first impulse is to flee, but as the huntsmen surround him, there remains no loophole for escape. The elephant launches furiously against one of the nearest enemies, and the business of the rider at the first onset is to turn round and hurry away. The elephant promptly gives chase, and the flying huntsman ignoring the fact that the slightest slip means death, endeavours to keep just out of reach, though near enough to hold the animal's attention concentrated upon him. In the meantime his comrades follow from behind and deliver a dexterous blow with the sword on the left hind leg of the animal, thereby cutting the Achilles tendon and laming him on one side. Hastily, the brute turns to avenge himself on this new enemy, and it becomes the turn of the rider who was formerly being chased to stop, dismount and with similar blow on the right hind leg to lame the animal on the other side, so that he is totally disabled. The poor brute bleeds slowly, but almost painlessly to death. If a gun be at hand, he may be quickly despatched. Rhinoceros, buffalo and lion are killed by these swordsmen in the same way as elephants. Giraffe, antelope and ostrich are chased until fatigue overcomes them.

Usually, the concern of the swordsmen who have been specially retained by us is not with the killing of the animals but with catching them alive. Their method of catching is rather interesting—these cavalries generally chase a herd until the young, lagging behind, can be isolated from their parents. There are easily secured, especially Giraffe and antelopes. But in the case of rhinoceros and elephants, the capture is not so simple. These creatures turn vigorously to defend their young, and the latter cannot as a rule be secured without first killing the old ones. I need hardly say that utmost care is required to be taken in the capture of animals. A herd of goats is taken along in order to keep up a constant supply of fresh milk, but even with these precautions, a large number of the prisoners very soon die and scarcely half of them arrive safely in Europe. Very often crude methods of trapping and netting hyenas, panthers, and baboons are employed. Porcupines are dug out and birds, francolins, etc., are trapped in snares of ingenious patterns.

Pythons Go On Fast

Do you train reptiles?
Answer.—No—There is no class of animals that excites such hatred as snakes. If they be non-poisonous snakes, they are dangerous, while poisonous snakes are of course much more so. They are exceedingly furious. In handling them, I am always uncommonly careful, and whenever any of them reach my establishment among a collection of animals, I always pass them on to

their next destination quickly as circumstances will permit. I have been able to observe that from bites of rattle snakes rats die within less than half a minute. Also fights between snakes for food are not uncommon, and in the course of such fights, it often happens that larger snake will not only swallow the food, but the smaller snake as well.

I remember having given a rabbit to a couple of yellow pythons; one nine feet and the other seven feet long. The next morning, I found that the larger one had not only devoured the rabbit, but the smaller one as well. The power of the digestion possessed by snakes is extraordinary.

The most remarkable case of heavy feeding was observed by my father, some years back at Neuer Pfderen-arkt, when an Indian Python only fourteen feet long swallowed four lambs within 25 hours, each weighing from 12 to 19 lbs. and possessing horns several inches long. The woollen parts were thrown out in a compact ball, whilst the horns and hoofs just passed through the snake's body unchanged. This meal took about ten days to digest, and on the eleventh day, the snake took another lamb. I had a Borneo Python weighing more than 243 lbs. and about twenty-five feet long, taking its food regularly, week by week, but suddenly it would start fasting for more than six months. Even Dr. Westermann, curator of the Amsterdam Zoological Gardens records a case of Brazilian Water snake (Eunectes Murinus) which ate nothing for two whole years.

Dangerous Alligators

Nearly three thousand alligators have passed through our hands, but no animal is more dangerous and none requires to be treated with greater caution than the alligators. One day it so happened that my father was taking out alligators from a

basin one by one for the purpose of packing them. As he was about to take out the sixth one, it gave him a terrific blow with its tail which precipitated him into the water right in the midst of the savage reptiles. The thing happened so quickly that it took the alligators some moments to recover from their surprise, and he took advantage of this brief interval to clamber with lightning speed out of the basin. It is my experience that no real friendship can be established between these savage reptiles and human beings.

What animal cargo you are carrying from India?

Answer.—"I have purchased a pair of Tigers from Karachi Gardens, and from local dealers and professional trappers, I have purchased a good number of moneys, wild dogs, nilgais, chitals, Sambars, Himalayan bears and many other animals, nearly four hundred heads.

In exchange for 3 Canadian Geese, one female Rhea and a pair of grey Rheas, I received from the Victoria Gardens, a pair of sloth bears, four horned antelopes, bucks and five pairs of Koel."

What impressions do you carry of our City, its zoo and your countrymen who have settled here for business?

Answer.—"Bombay is indeed a very beautiful spot. As regards its zoo, I have been greatly impressed by the general layout and the excellent condition in which the animals are maintained. Bombay people ought to be proud of having a zoological garden so admirably well looked after.—Unstinted praise is due to its Curator (meaning the Superintendent) Dr. Laud who spares no pains in making the spot as attractive as possible.

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CHESS

After the end of the 16th round the principal scores in the Tournament at Mo cow were: Botwinnik and Flohr 11½ each, Lasker 10½, Lowenfish 10, Capablanca 9½, Rabionvitch, Ragozin, Spielmann 9 each. Three rounds were more to be played.

Botwinnik lost two games successively in the 14th and the 15th rounds, enabling Flohr to come up to him. He is a young player, and naturally the strain of the long tournament must have begun to tell on him. It is unfortunate for him that he should lose the first prize in this way. We cannot sufficiently impress on promoters the necessity of limiting the duration of tournaments to within a reasonable length of time. In a prolonged tournament the leaders suffer most, the smaller fry have nothing to lose.

That Lasker is improving his position with every round is a confirmation of what we wrote about him last week, not that he needs any recognition of his powers from us. He has always compelled recognition from others.

We regret we cannot give any details to our readers as regards the forthcoming Bombay Tournament, for the simple reason that we ourselves have heard nothing. There is no hope for chess in Bombay if such methods continue to be adopted. There is too much delay, too much procrastination, and too much kowtowing to a few strong players who wish to dictate to the Committee the conditions and terms upon which they will enter. There is only one way of conducting chess tournaments the way in which national and international tournaments are conducted in Europe and America. The announcement first appeared on 8th March. Four weeks have passed since then, and by this time every detail of the tournament should have been in the hands of the competitors and the chess-playing public, instead of which we find that not a scrap of news has emanated from the Bombay Central Chess Association. Even the notice-board at this club tells us nothing.

POSITIONS FOR STUDY.

Position No. 21.8, 6kt1, 8, 1k6, 4k3, 8, 5q2, 8. Black to move and mate in two moves.

Position No. 22.3k4, 2kt5, 8, 2k5, 8, plp5, 8, 2kt2Q2. White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Position No. 17. QxKt wins easily, e.g., 1 QxKt, BKt2, 2, P=Q+, BxR1, 3 QxB+, KK2, 4 QB6+, KB1, 5 RKR1.

Position No. 18. 1 QxP+, KxQ, 2 KtK7m.

GAME No. 17.

How difficult is the defence in the Queen's Gambit is shown by the following game from the Moscow Tournament. Black delayed the timely development of his QB, drifted into a cramped position, and consequently lost. Capablanca, as white, instituted a fine combination, but missed his way. He won on the time limit.

QGD. White Capablanca, Black Kahn.

White.	Black.
1 PQ4	KtKB3
2 PQB4	PK3
3 KtQB3	PQ4
4 KtB3	QKtQ2
5 BKt5	BK2
6 PK3	O.O
7 QRB1	PQB3
8 BQ3	PxP
9 BxBP	KtQ4
10 BxB	QxB
11 O.O	Q4Kt3 (a)
12 BKt3	PK4 (b)
13 KtK4	PKR3 (c)
14 QQ3	KR1
15 KtKt3	PxP
16 BB2	KtB3
17 PK4	PKKt3
18 QxQP (d)	BK3 (e)
19 PKR4	QRQ1
20 QB3	KR2
21 KKR1	Kt2Q2

22 BKt1 (f)	KRK1
23 PQR3	BKt5 (g)
24 KtR2	PKR4
25 PB3	BK3 (h)
26 PB4	BKt5
27 QK3	PR3
28 QB2	KKt2 (i)
29 PK5	KtQ4
30 KtXB	PxKt
31 PR5 (j)	RKR1
32 PxP	PxP
33 PK6	KtB1
34 BxB (k)	KxB
35 QB2+	KB3
36 QKB5+	KKt2
37 QxP+	KR2
38 KB2 (l)	QKt2
39 QxQ+	KxQ
40 PK7	RK1
41 PxKt=Q+	KlxQ
42 PB5	RR5
43 QRQ1	RKB5+
44 KKt1	RKKt5
45 RQ3	KB2
46 KB2	RKR1
47 RQKt3	PQKt4
48 KtK4	RR3
49 PKt3	RKt1
50 KB3	PR4
51 RQ3	PR5
52 RQ2	Black lost by exceeding the time limit.

(a) Some attempt to develop the QB would be better, e.g., PQKt4, followed by BKt2.

(b) KtB3 is imperative.

(c) To prevent KtKt5, which would have subjected him to a strong attack.

(d) The position after this move fully illustrates the principles explained in note (d) to game No. 14.

(e) To block the advance of the KP.

(f) To prevent KtB4.

(g) This is futile.

(h) White has gained two moves. The black B is in a precarious position. See note (a).

(i) White was threatening KtxRP.

(j) The threat is KtB5+.

(k) A very fine conception, but white later misses his chance.

(l) A feeble move. KtB5 would have won easily, e.g., KtB5, QB3, 39 PK7.

GAME No. 18.

A French Defence from the Moscow Tournament. Stahlberg, who played black, had full scope to test new and bizarre ideas of the Hypermodern School. They did not serve him well.

French Defence. White Riumin. Black Stahlberg.

White.	Black.
1 PK4	PK3
2 PQ4	PQ4
3 KtQB3	KtKB3
4 BKt5	BK2
5 PK5	KKtQ2
6 PKR4	PQB4
7 BxB	KxB (a)
8 PB4	KtQB3
9 PxP (b)	KtxBP
10 QKt4	KB1 (c)
11 O.O.O (d)	BQ2
12 KtB3	RB1
13 RR3	PKR4
14 QKt3	PKKt3
15 QB2	QKt3
16 QKtQ4 (e)	PKKt
17 KxKt	PR3
18 EK2	QB2 (f)
19 RQ2	BK1
20 PKKt4	PxP
21 BxKtP (g)	RQ1
22 PR5	QKt3
23 PxP	RxR
24 BxR	PxP
25 BxP	QR4
26 PB5	KtXB
27 PxKt	QB2
28 QKtB4+	KKt1
29 KtxP (h)	RxKt
30 RxR	QB3
31 RQ6	QR5
32 QxQ	BxQ
33 EQ7	Resigns.

(a) We must frankly confess these bizarre hypermodern moves leave us cold.

(b) This frees black's game some what. KtB3 is stronger.

(c) With the result that the KR is shut in. See note (a).

(d) There was no urgency to castle. PR5 is stronger.

(e) Black was threatening to win the Q with KtKt6+.

(f) Threatening mate if the white KT moves.

(g) Threatening 22 KtxP, PxKt, 23 BxR, QxB, 24 QxP.

(h) QB6 followed by RR2, or RB2, would have been the shortest way. 29 QB6, RQB1, 30 RR2, QKt2, 31 KtxP, QxQ, 32 PxQ, followed by KtB7+, and mate with R.

GAME No. 19.

For those who are fond of brilliant combinations we give below two games where the neglect of ordinary precautions in the opening exacts the inevitable penalty. The root of brilliancy is blunder.

Vienna Game. White Oudhendsen, Black de Vries.

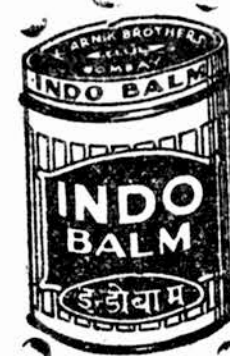
White.	Black.
1 PK4	PK4
2 KtQB3	KtQB3
3 PB4	BBx4
4 KtB3	PQ3
5 PB5	KtB3
6 PKR3	PQ4
7 KtxKP	KtxP
8 KtB3	QR5+
9 KtxQ	BB7+
10 KK2	KtQ5+
11 KQ3	KtB4m

GAME No. 20.

Ruy Lopez. White Fener, Black de Galaway.

White.	Black.
1 PK4	PK4
2 KtKB3	KtQB3
3 BKt5	PQR3
4 BR4	PQ3
5 BxKt+	PxB
6 PQ4	PB3
7 KtB3	RKt1
8 QQ3	KtK2
9 PKR4	PKR4
10 BK3	RxP
11 PxP	QPxP
12 QxQ+	KxQ
13 O.O.O	Resigns.

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Soviet Cinema Festival

(Continued from Page 11.)

khara, and many other places. In addition, the Trust often sends well-equipped and well-organised expeditions to various places to produce films.

Special attention is paid in the production of pictures for the Republic of the national minorities, those sections of the population which do not speak Russian, and who have other customs, and culture. For these, special films on local topics, and in the local tongue are prepared. Considerable work has already been done in developing the cinema in national minority areas, which long being primitive agricultural regions, in many places, had never seen a cinema before the Revolution. In Ukraine, for instance, the number of cinema theatres has increased from 741, in 1925, to 3,284 in 1934. During the same period the number of theatres for motion-pictures has increased in White Russia from 62 to 1063, in Armenia, from 10 to 115, in Uzbekistan from 41 to 382, Georgia, 63 to 220, Trans-Caucasia, 73 to 206, Tadzhikistan, 63 to 220, and Turkmenistan, 20 to 184. Also in this same period, 196 films dealing with local themes and topics and acted by Georgian actors speaking the Georgian language, were produced. Caucasian actors made 120 films, and 7 films were completed in Armenia.

SCENARIO WRITERS

The best writers of Soviet Russia put their skill into writing the scenarios for the films. Most of the scenarios are based on present day topics; recently, comedies and satires, rather rare until now, have begun to make their appearance and were hailed by popular acclaim. Today we see such admirable comedies on the Russian screens: "Jolly Kids" (Directed by Alexandrov), "Heir of the Last Crown-Prince" (Alexandrov), "I Love You" (Gerasimov), "Youth" (Trauberg), "Baba Alena" (Urtsev), "The Festival of St. Jargon," and a good many others, featuring the best Moscow comedians, such as: Moscovin, Ktorov, Igor Ilinsky, and others.

To-day, the Soviet Union has 30,443 cinema theatres (as against 1,045 pre-war) showing almost exclusively films made in Russia, featuring Russian actors, and using Russian raw materials. According to the plan, the number of theatres is to be increased to 70,000 and the number of films to be produced to reach 520 by the end of 1937. This is not a fantasy, but a reality which can be realized since the Soviet cinema industry is owned by the State. There is no competition on the home market; salaries of actors, directors, and operators are fixed by schedule; the material base of the industry is strong and is increasing in strength; and, above all, the literature depositories inherited by Soviet Russia, particularly from the old, classic writers, is so large and varied, that no other country can boast of an equal. The work of such writers as: Pushkin, Anton Chekhov, Nekrasov, L. Tolstoy, Gogol, Pisemsky, Shadrin, and scores of others, are an inexhaustible source of subject-matter for scenarios. These invaluable treasures have been carefully preserved by the State, and are being gradually utilized. All the above mentioned facts and figures adequately illustrate what a magnificent future awaits the Soviet cinema. It will undoubtedly make many great contributions to the

world's treasury of art, music, and literature.

ADVENT OF TALKIES

The value of the cinema has increased greatly with the introduction of "talkies." In this respect, the Soviets have made considerable advance. Much has already been done, too, in the field of the coloured picture. The results achieved by Soviet scientific-research pioneers show that the day is not far off when we will see full-length pictures done in natural colours.

Mr. Ekk, the director of the popular film, "The Road to Life," has been carrying on a good deal of work in this field, with excellent results.

THE PARIS FAIR, 1935

We are now informed that the next Paris Fair will be held from the 18th May to the 3rd June next and people from all parts of the world will meet again in this international event of exceptional importance.

During these days when we are trying hard to emerge from the depression the Fair is of special interest to importers and exporters. It will afford them a good opportunity to establish commercial relations with foreign merchants, secure the best agencies or purchase the latest and most effective productions in all branches of industry. Indian businessmen will not miss this opportunity of visiting France which is one of their important customers. A personal contact will promote a better understanding and profitable business also.

The Fair was originally started in 1904 and in the course of thirty years has grown from a small show of little more than local interest with 497 exhibitors to one of the largest and most important annual trade gatherings in the world. In 1934 having a total exhibiting area of 4,000,000 square feet, it attracted nearly 2½ million visitors from every country.

Visitors will find language and



Japanese Ex-Prime Minister in private life, snapped undergoing tonsorial operation.

similar difficulties easily overcome by the assistance of interpreters who will be found in different parts of the Fair and help of any kind will be given to them to render their stay useful and interesting. It is perhaps necessary to remark that the cost of living is not expensive now in Paris. The prices in hotels and restaurants have come down quite a lot lately and businessmen or tourists may be sure of spending a few weeks in Paris at relatively moderate expense.

All particulars regarding the Paris Fair may be obtained from the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, 2, Hare Street, Post Box No. 323, Calcutta.

The lady was visiting the aquarium. "Can you tell me whether I could get a live shark here?" she asked an attendant.

"A live shark? What could you do with a live shark?"

"A neighbour's cat has been eating my goldfish, and I want to him teach a lesson."

"Look here, waiter, is this peach or apple pie?" "Can't you tell from the taste?" "No, I can't." "Well, then, what difference does it make?"

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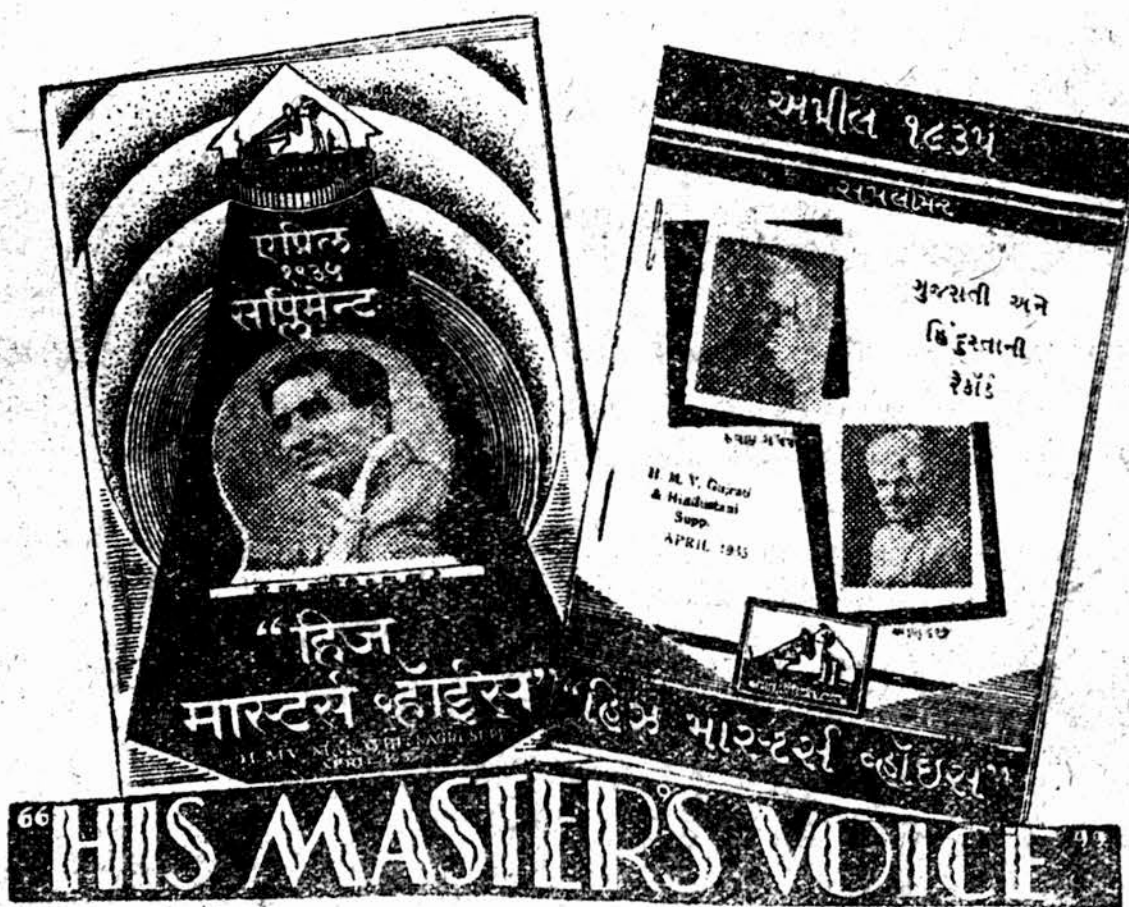
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Each copy issued during the month of April will bear a number on the last cover page, 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Number will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

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Total Rs. 500



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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

Bottom Dog In Journalism

A Page From The Life Of Reporters Of Newspapers

The following speech was delivered by Mr. Abaya at the conference of the Philippine Secondary School Press Convention held under the auspices of the D. M. H. M. Newspapers.

A columnist suggested that I speak to you on this subject: "Are Reporters Human?" I almost revolted at the idea. In fact, I think I did. Why, surely, I told him—they are human. And what's more, they can be, and oftentimes are inhuman just as all other humans. What I mean—only insofar as their thoughts (they are capable of that, too) are concerned, or would you prefer, whims?

For reporters are mentally vandalistic. No crime is unimaginable to them. To the police reporters for instance, the more crimes there are, and the more criminal and gruesome they are, the better for him, and the newspaper, and if we must be outspoken, for the gullible public. The bigger the scandal, the more prominent the parties involved, the bigger the streamers. Don't get me wrong, however. No, reporters are not fanatics on the loose. They are just newshounds. They hound you to get the news. And you just can't tell them to leave, they must be booted out. They are always after the news—the sensational, if you must insist, the scoop.

Very often I have answered calls from self-appointed tipsters—irritant and excited, generally about an accident, or a stabbing affray, or a street brawl. My first query has always been "Any body killed?" No? "That's nothing then" and I fish for an excuse to hang up. And in fatal mishaps—How many killed? What? Only three? Somebody must be bumped off to make news for the reporter. I pride myself of being of the conservative type of newsmen. But with me, a collision between bicycle must result in somebody's funeral, a prominent resident, critically ill, has no business prolonging the suspense—newspapers prepare for this, too. Preparedness, that is a paper's by-word. We must write the demise in advance. Even months, if the patient shows a fight with necessary background, not omitting good deeds (somehow, when a person dies, flattery goes with him). And if he does die, why, he lives! A drowned person must be murdered—suicide is no news. What would be your reaction, for instance, to this: "Quezon Commits Suicide." Or this: "Quezon is murdered." Need I indulge in the luxury of elaborating? Suffice it to say, between the devil and the deep sea, the reporter would choose the devil—for then he can always get the news!

SOCIETY ED'S JOB

I guess by now, you know what I am talking about. I have been trying to speak with assumed authority about reporters—that is, mostly, about myself. I have been in the newspaper game for almost eight years now. I started as a cub reporter while still in the U. P. high school, when I was as pure as any of you young fellows here. Maybe, even purer. But now, I'm still pure—I haven't accepted any bribes, openly, although I have covered most every beat from Chinatown to the city pound, and from Bilibid to Malacanang. I have even handled the society page—for a year. I used to be unofficial coach of new society editors, but when our Miss society ed, left us flat, I had to coach myself! Believe me, a society ed's job, is no joke for a man. For I had to pass as Miss Abaya for a year. Which would have been all right inside the office, but some darned smart guys outside actually thought I was a miss!

You pure young men would perhaps jump at a society ed's job if offered to you. Why not, you ask—you get free passes and invitations to concerts, parties, balls and even

funerals. You get the passes all right, but they'll make passes at you, through your boss, if you don't give them a nice write-up. You are invited to a debut or a party because someone must perpetuate the social event for posterity....and the reporter is elected. That's his worry. This is the popular conception. And as usual, it is cockeyed. Generally, where newspapermen are concerned, the public is misguided. You think (don't you?) the editor is the whole cheese in a newspaper office? Why, he's only the little mouse that feeds on the cheese. (I may get fired for this. Really, when I became editor, I would be indignant, myself!) For the reporters are the fellows behind the news. They get the news—they sweat, plead, even lie—but generally, browbeat somebody, for it. They write the copies. They give the editors something to do. Of course, it's tough, too, strengthening some reporter's copies, but that's what editors are for. Anyway, I should kick, for the editor very often shoves to us as copy-readers the more unreadable copies.

NEWS FIRST

The reporters get the news. How? is another matter. But they get the news. And what's more, they get libelled. Our slogan in the office is "Get it first but FIRST get it right." To my way of thinking, this should read: "Get it first, and correct it afterwards!" For, with many of our public men (we call them public servants), it is saying one thing to-day and another thing tomorrow. They serve the public interest better that way. Could the Honorable So-and-So have said this? Incredible! Really, these reporters should be hanged. They are the most irresponsible, the most lousy, the most.....but let the censors take care of the rest. Some people, you see, hate reporters as they do chocheros, but their efforts are just as wasted.

A newspaperman—reporter to you, whatever your opinion you may have of him, is a straight guy. A conscientious worker. He is a real knight of the pen. His business is getting news, and he must get news—for you. He doesn't write a story for his own benefit. But when a story goes haywire, he takes somebody else's medicine. There's no such thing as "All the news, all the time." Many stories are unprintable. Scandals, for instance. You have certain ethics, or conventions, to consider—moral or



M. Venizelos in Italy after escape from Crete: M. Venizelos, the leader of the revolution in Greece, has arrived at Naples after fleeing from Crete when the rebellion collapsed. Though he is safe on Italian soil, M. Venizelos can never return to his homeland. He has been permanently exiled from Greece. Photo shows: M. Venizelos talking to reporters on arrival in Naples.

otherwise. Hence, libel cases, if you err.

HIS PRAYER

I might tell you more about reporters—their hobbies, the disappointments, their experiences, even their loves and hates. A thousand and one quibs on their careers. (There is, for example, the reporter who touched the late Governor General Wood for a ten-spot, and got it, too—with no questions asked.) I am not going to lecture you on how to be a good reporter. Frankly I don't know, what a good reporter should be. But don't make the mistake of presenting your college sheepskin as a credential. Universities do

not make reporters. Reporters make and unmake themselves. And as to whether journalism her pays. Why, it certainly does. The reporter pays, and pays—for bills. Money and newspapermen don't go together. They always part ways—with the newspapermen in the red. For him this is a constant prayer:

Give us a good digestion, O Lord. And also something to digest: But when or how that something comes

We leave to Thee who knowest best.

If you get a wrong conception of a newspaperman—reporters to you—after this, don't hound me, please.

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Books And Their Writers

MAHARASHTRA LITERARY CONFERENCE

"Report of the 18th 'Maharashtra Literary Conference' held at Nagpur in X'mas 1933 published by the Secretary at Nagpur. Price Re. 1."

The above Report is making its belated appearance nearly ten months after the Conference—a delay which is the bane of such publications. But if the Report will fail to revive interest in events which are now past history, it is a welcome reminder that this year's Conference will soon come off at Baroda, at the end of the year.

The pamphlet besides containing the usual routine account, has its more enduring aspect. The address of the President Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, the eminent Marathi Author, is printed in extenso, as also the opening speech of Mr. Niyogi, the chairman of the Reception Committee. Space is also found for some Essays selected from amongst those read at the Conference. The President has made an eloquent plea for the mother-tongue taking its rightful place in the nation's life, but we hazard to point out that the address reads rather too academic and antiquarian and hardly takes notice of modern tendencies and the present day problems. Marathi literature is at present in the melting-pot,—with the new and the old elements often clashing with each other. There ought to be a fusion, a harmony instead of antagonism and mutual abuse among those schools of thought, for the proper development of our literature, and it was for doyens like Mr. Khadilkar to give the correct lead. The necessity of a homogeneous University for the cultural advancement of Maharashtra is rightly stressed by both the President and Mr. Niyogi, who 'en passant' is the Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur University and a Judicial Commissioner in the C. P. Government.

Regarding the Essays, we are afraid several of them are far from worthy of such a premier literary organisation. They are not merely mediocre but definitely jejune. A word of praise is, however, due to Mr. Divan's interesting and instructive uniting on "Classical and Colloquial Marathi". Mrs. Sharada Paranjape has entirely spoiled her case for "Blank Verse" by her unbalanced summing up. We would like to suggest that more attention should henceforth be paid to this section, and incentive be given to intelligence by inviting contributions on some select topic of the day and by giving handsome prizes to the best among them. Marathi literature will definitely be the gainer by such an innovation.

The get-up of the booklet is nice, though considering it is merely a report, the price (Re. One) seems rather high.

N. J.

URDU PERIODICALS

"Ajmal Magazine" (Bombay)—Although the number of "hakims" is fairly large in the city of Bombay, yet they had no mouthpiece of their own nor any magazine where medical questions could be discussed. The present journal is being published for the last five months and although it is the venture of a single individual, it is hoped that in course of time it will become fully representative. The questions discussed are of general interest, but the language sometimes is so technical that a layman will not be able to derive much benefit. There are too

BANKING IN ANCIENT INDIA

INDIGENOUS BANKING: In Ancient and Mediaeval India by Brijkishore Bhanagava, publishers Messrs. D. B. Taraporvala and Son, Price Rs. 10.

The first volume of this book has been published recently in which the author has dealt with the early history of indigenous banking in ancient and mediaeval India in great detail. This book is the first book out of the four which the author proposes to publish on the subject and is thus naturally a historical survey of what Indian indigenous banking happened to be during the period covered by the review. The author has very successfully established his case, viz., that indigenous banking during ancient and mediaeval periods was so advanced that there is not a parallel to be found in any other country in that period of earliest civilisation. State control and licensing, two of the incidents so well-known to modern banking in connection with our Central Banks, were not unknown to the bankers of old India. The author also shows, with a certain amount of industry, that indigenous banking system was a growth of continuous evolution in the civilisation of this country. He then takes us through the details of the Vedic period and shows how the bankers during that period constituted important units of the civilised society of those days. Money-lending at interest was an incident very common even in those early days and as authority, the author cites the Mahabharat and the Gita. The Vaishnavas were the earliest caste of the most enterprising and organised bankers of those days. Quoting Manu, the author brings us to Shastric and Smritic period. In the Buddhist period also, the author shows in some detail as to how Indian banking flourished. According to the author, indigenous banking suffered during the Mahomedan period. With this view, it is not very easy to agree because, according to most of the authoritative writers on the subject, the Moghul period was one of the most brilliant from the standpoint of banking in this country, during which period financing of trade and the use of instruments of trade by bankers

considerably developed. Aurangzeb in his reign is historically recorded to have conferred the title of "Seth" on the most eminent banker of his time known as Maneck Chand. Seth Maneck Chand had six brothers in the banking line who were equally great bankers. Emperor Farukhsiyar conferred on Fateh Chand, nephew of Seth Maneck Chand, the title of "Jagat Seth", i.e., "the banker of the world" and it is historically confirmed that the house of Jagat Seth came virtually to occupy the position of Rothschilds of India and rendered great assistance both to the Mohamadan kings and emperors and to the British in the early days of their advent. Jagat Seth was considered so important in his days that during the year 1859, Lord Clive is said to have entertained him for four days at a cost of more than Rs. 17,000. In fact in those days of early East India Company the revenue of the State was collected by the bankers. Considering all these historical facts, it is hardly fair to refer to the Mohomedan period as one during which the banking was not encouraged. It may be that Emperor Akbar himself practised banking as it was the wont and practice of many princes in this country and the Emperor's loans were mostly granted to Jagirdars, Army Generals and Chiefs. Even at the present day the British Government have frequently to help the States with loans, but that cannot be said to obstruct the practice of banking in general. Usury among all ancient nations in its worst form was looked down upon and even at one time the Christian religion looked at money-lending at exorbitant rate of interest with great disfavour. The Mahomedan idea of looking at this problem is based upon the same principle, otherwise banking proper seems to have been most liberally supported by our Mahomedan Emperors and kings.

The book on the whole is written out with great sincerity and considerable industry seems to have been displayed by the author. Thus those interested in this most absorbing subject could not do better than to have a copy of this book in their library.

"S. R. D."

many printing mistakes as well which should be avoided. The magazine has a bright future before it provided it is conducted in a spirit of service. Hakim Ali Muhammad Khan should have the support of all the local Hakims in the great task which he has undertaken.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING (A MONOGRAPH).—By G. R. Pillai (B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum) price As. 8.

The appointment by the Government of India of a Special Marketing Officer has served at least one useful purpose inasmuch as it has aroused interest in an important field of rural economic life, namely, the marketing of the crops raised by the cultivator. The publication of Mr. Pillai's monograph is thus very timely for it is intended to introduce the student of economics to this subject both in its theoretical and practical aspects. The monograph is divided into three sections. The first outlines the general principles of co-operative marketing, the second contains a des-

cription of co-operative marketing abroad and the third deals with co-operative marketing in India. The first two sections give a fairly clear idea of the problem and the manner in which it has been handled in various countries the same can hardly be said about the section dealing with the development of a sound system of rural marketing in a scheme of planned economy. It is also too much to claim, as Mr. Pillai does, "that the future of the Indian economic system depends on the development of the marketing arrangements of Indian commodities."

A Chinese Journal

"THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE 16, FEB. 1935."

More than half the present issue is taken up by articles on Economic subjects, which shows the importance which "The Dismal Science" has gained in the present-day world. "The Problem of Piracy" will interest the general reader in view of the frequent news of ships being captured in Chinese waters. "Sense and Nonsense" makes entertaining reading as usual.

BOOKS RECEIVED

The Nature of Capitalist Crisis, by John Strachey (Victor Gollancz, London) price 10/6.

Armed Intervention in Russia, 1918-1922, by W. T. Coates (Victor Gollancz, London) price 10/6.

Mar—Engels Marxism, by V. I. Lenin (International Publishers, New York).

Twenty Years in Underground Russia, by Cecilia Bobrovskaya (International Publishers, New York).

Ludwig Feuerbach, by Frederick Engels (International Publishers, New York).

Studies in Capital and Investment, by G.D.H. Cole (Victor Gollancz, London) price 12/6.

An Imperial History of India, by K. P. Jayaswal (Motilal Benarsidas, Lahore).

Awakening or the essence of the Determination of the Universal Religion (Sreemat Swami Nityapadananda Abadhuta, Calcutta) price Rs. 1/12.

The Philosophy of Union by Devotion (Pranatheswar Lahiri, Calcutta) price Rs. 1/8.

Evolution and Religion, by J. T. Sunderland (R. Chatterji, Calcutta) price Rs. 1/8.

The Influence of Arabic Poetry on the Development of Persia, by U. M. Daudpota, Jogeshwari.

Parsi Charity Relief and Communal Amelioration, by Jai. F. Eulsara, Bombay.

Yogic Treatment of Tuberculosis, by N. Prasad Sastri, Khagaul, price As. 8.

Key to Matheran, by Hansraj Permanand, Bombay.

The Silver Girl, by Frank Walford (T. Werner, London) price 7/6.

With the Lid Off, by Joan Conquest (T. Werner, London) price 7/6.

"Nigar" (Lucknow)—In the issue for March, Saiyed Wajahat Husain translates Prof. Tahir Rizwi's article on the teachings of Zoroaster in which the learned Professor recognises that Zoroaster was a prophet of his age and that his followers are a "People of the Book." "Life of Mustafa Kemal Pasha" is continued. Harnam writes a very thought-provoking article on the question of the Khilafat and the Imam and asks the Musalmans to settle this question which is so important for the unification of the Musalmans all over the world. The writer puts up, in a very able manner, the case of Hazrat Ali while the editor invites a discussion from the Ulama of Islam on this thorny question. Akhtar Raihana of Delhi, in the course of a very forceful letter, accuses men of bringing about the moral degredation of women and of maintaining prostitution as an institution "Muhabhat ki Yadgar" is a very well-written story.

"Aiwan" (Gorakhpur)—In the March number Abdul Malik Arvi writes a lengthy letter of about 11 pages, giving his views on the poetry of Mir and in this connection dwells on the merits of several other poets. The whole discussion is of a very absorbing interest. "Chand our shair" (moon and the poet) is a beautiful sonnet. There are several other articles and poems in this issue which will repay perusal.

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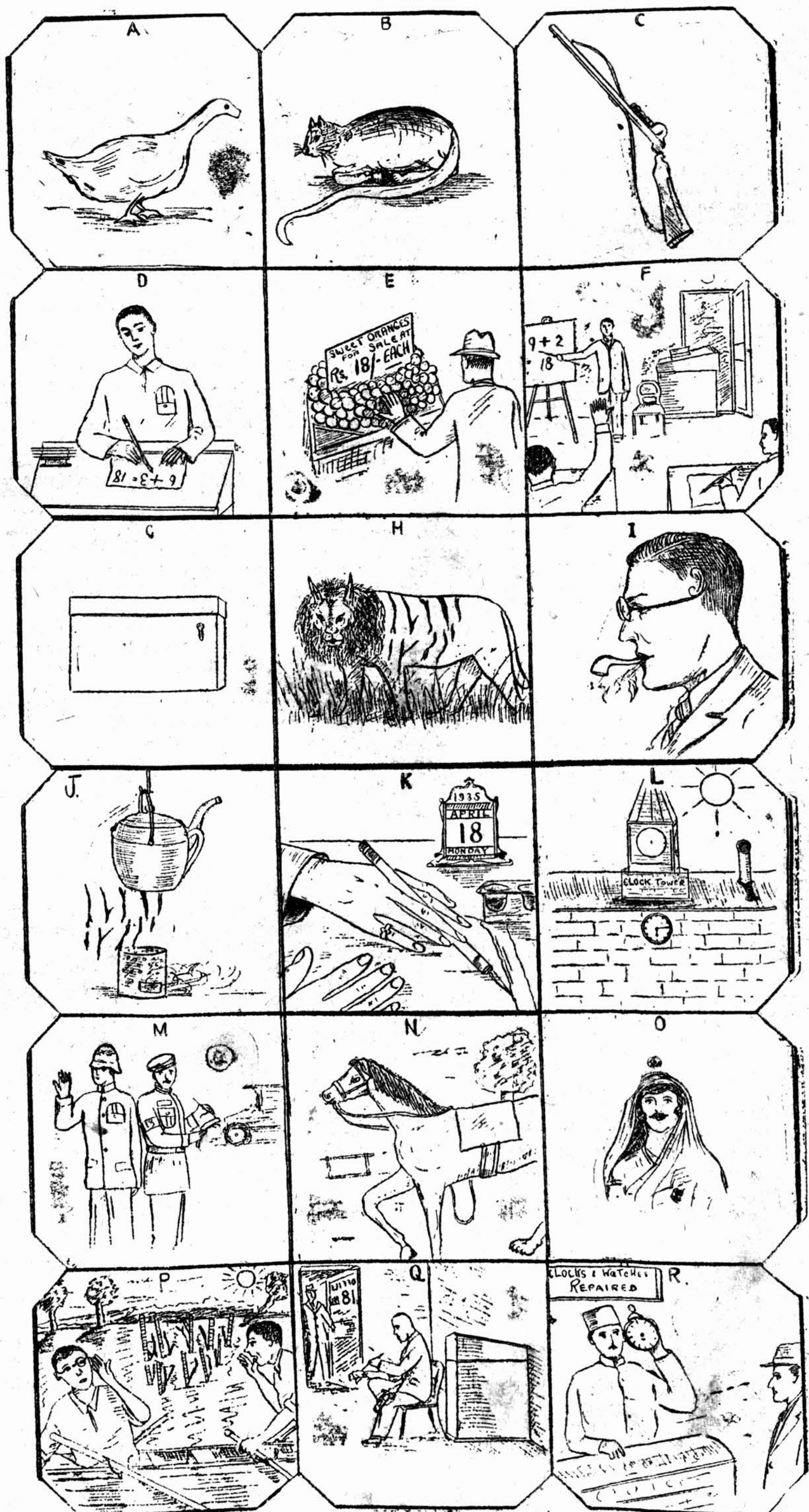
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(Continued)

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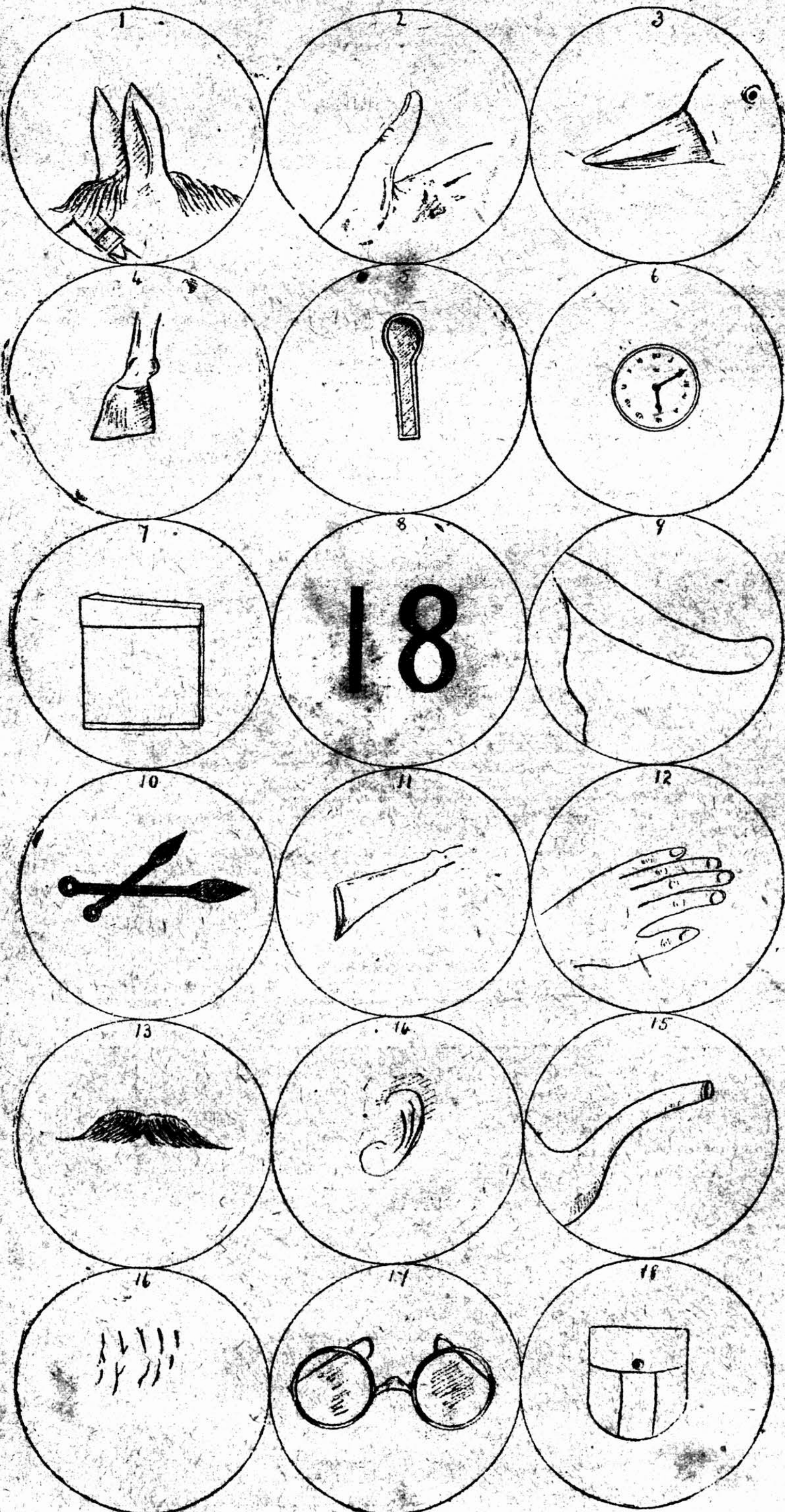
6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the

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7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

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 [MOTTO: EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Where are the boys and girls who will consecrate their golden hours, their illusions and their enthusiasm for the good of the native land? Where are those who will generously pour their blood in order to purge her of so much shame, crime and abomination? Pure and spotless must the victim be that the sacrifice may be acceptable!

Where are you, O Youth, who will embody in yourselves the vigour of life which has left our veins, the purity of ideals which has been strained in our minds, and the fire of enthusiasm which has been extinguished in our hearts? We await you, dear sisters and brothers, come for we await you.

Here is a clarion call to all those whom it can reach. We have been trying our best since nine years to arouse the children of India and to awaken their parents and guardians to do something for them.

The greatest aim that a child can keep before itself is to "Be Good and Do Good." And, this small phrase means so much. But let us try to achieve the goal. Let us form a great brotherhood and follow the ideals of good citizenship.

Of course, parents and teachers can help us a great deal in this. Please, younger sisters and brothers, show this corner to them at the earliest opportunity you can. May we not count on their co-operation? Let them help to mobilize, organize, and vitalize our Association for our country's sake! Please send for the form of enrolment and for further particulars immediately, enclosing a three-pice stamp, to cover postage.

A PLEDGE.

I have come across a very fine pledge which every member has to sign on joining the "Jose Rizal Junior Citizens of the Philippines," an organization just like ours. It teaches us many things. So, I am reproducing it here for your benefit.

"I will try to be a worthy Junior Citizen of the Philippines by following the example of diligent study, right living, truth telling, love of country and service to others set by Jose Rizal, foremost Filipino patriot and hero, and other leaders of the Filipino people and builders of our beloved nation.

"I will strive to be a good student, earnestly studying and honestly obeying the rules of my school, home, play-ground and community.

"I will do my best to keep myself informed about current events as well as the progress of the Philippines and the rest of the world in order to be a more intelligent and helpful Junior Citizen in our city and municipality.

"I am signing this Pledge, fully aware that it requires me to do only what is good—to have kind thoughts, to perform thoughtful acts and good deeds, to form good habits, to do my work honestly and well, to be loyal and truthful, and to be helpful to others. With this Pledge, which I make volun-

tarily and earnestly, I hereby apply for membership in "The Philippines Herald's" Jose Rizal JUNIOR CITIZENS CLUB.

GERMANY'S CHILDREN.

A friend of mine, who has lately returned from Germany after about a three years' stay there, has related to me a good many things about the children of that Country. It is worthwhile knowing how children go on and what is done for them in other lands.

"The most striking feature about the children of Germany, he could recollect, was a sort of ceremony that is performed there at the time of their first joining the School. Whenever any child goes to join the School in Germany, a big party is held in honour of this occasion.

Parents of the child and their friends give him innumerable presents, consisting of sweets and other nice eatables, and also toys. All these things are not for that particular child only, but they are distributed amongst all pupils of the school.

Now this custom is all right for the rich folk, but what about the poor people? Wherefrom should their parents and their friends bring presents to hold this happy function? Or, should the poor children join the school without any such ceremony?—that was a big problem for the nation till recently, when they solved it very satisfactorily.

They decided that children are after all children, arriving in this world fresh from God. Why should they be allowed to feel that they are poor, or that their parents cannot afford to do in their case, what is ordinary amongst the others. They thought that it was necessary to give all children the same sort of facilities to acquire knowledge, and equal opportunities to develop their learning.

What they do now in the case of such children, is that they save some things received from rich persons, on their bringing a child to the school. And when a poor child comes, the same function is held in his honour in exactly the same manner, by utilising those



FOLLOWING THE SIGN

Teacher: "Why are you so late coming to school to-day, Hari?"

Hari: "I was late having breakfast, sir."

Teacher: "Well, did you hurry afterwards?"

Hari: "No, sir, I saw a sign post on the road, and it said: 'School—Go Slowly!'"

(Drawn by Bro. P. S. Adhav, Sholapur).

savings. Thus are the rich and the poor children treated alike in this land of the Free.

And children feel such a pleasure in going to school. They look forward to the day when they would be able to join the school and enjoy this happy function. A function of this kind used to be organised in India in the olden days. I remember, sweets were distributed even when I went to join the school first. The custom has slowly and slowly gone out of fashion; but let us hope it will be revived some day.

IF EVERY ONE SWEEP.

There had been a storm which broke off branches and sent leaves flying down the quiet little street where Ned and Jerry lived. After the big limbs had been taken away, the street and sidewalks were littered with leaves and twigs.

"I'm going to sweep the leaves together in front of our house and carry them away", said Ned. "And I'll do the same in front of our house", added Jerry.

The two boys were busy working when along came Charlie and Norman, who lived nearby. "My, your sidewalk and street

look nice and clean!" said Charlie. "Let's go and sweep in front of our houses, too, Norman". And they hurried away together.

Other people noticed how neat and clean the swept places looked, so they swept before their houses, too. Soon the little street was clean and trim as though there had never been a storm.

"I hear you boys cleaned up the whole street", said Jerry's father when he came home.

"Oh, no, I only swept in front of our house", said Jerry.

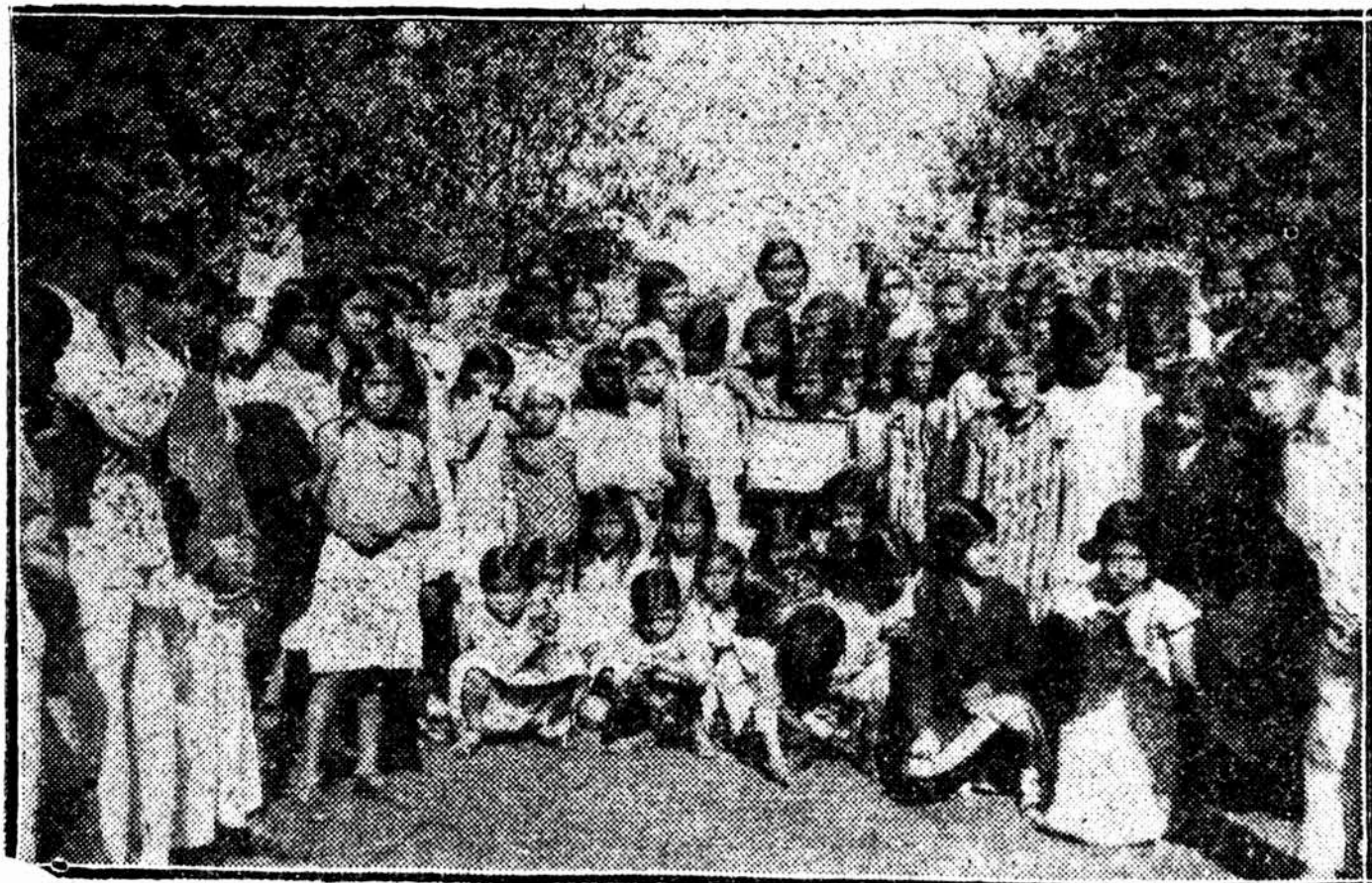
"And I only swept in front of ours", added Ned. "Charlie and Norman came along and saw us and decided to sweep in front of their doors".

"And then other people got the notion to sweep away their leaves and twigs, too", continued Jerry.

Father smiled and said it reminded him of an old proverb which says, "If everyone sweeps before his own house, every street would be clean".

A "PARTICULAR" FRIEND
 Out in the garden stands a house.
 He isn't a dog; he isn't a mouse;

(Continued on next Page.)



A most enthusiastic group of the Sind Balkan-ji-Bari children who are making nice preparations to entertain their guests at the forthcoming Children's Gathering.

Children's Own Corner

He isn't a guinea-pig. Try once more!
He's bunny! I've never had one before.
I call him "Snowy" because he's white.
His coat's so soft and his eyes so bright.
And when I take him his food each day
He lifts his head in a knowing way.
He keeps as clean as clean can be.
Though there's no soap that you can see,
I think he must work half the night
To get that lovely coat so white.
One morning, when my hands were black,
I hid them both behind my back.
But Snowy sniffed, and seemed to cry.
"Who's hiding dirt? Oh, me; oh, my!
With soap, and brush, and water hot.
It won't take long to do the lot.
If you don't mind, I'll make it clear
NO DIRTY PEOPLE WANTED HERE!"

A CALENDAR GAME

Save the leaves from a large figured calendar. Put the numbers apart so that no piece of paper will have more than one number on it. Keep in a box when not in use. To play the game empty all the numbers on the table, right side or wrong side up just as they happen to fall. The object is to make as many sums of 10 as possible.

The children pick from the pile any number of letters just so the sum shall be 10. This makes one pile. Then they go after another sum of 10, and so on. All can play at the same time. The child having the most piles of tens when the numbers are used up is the winner.

RELEASING THE RING

A piece of string a yard long and an ordinary finger-ring are all the properties needed. Tie the ends of the string together and thread the double string through the ring.

Ask one of your audience to stand in front of you, holding out his closed fists with the thumbs pointing upwards. Now place one end of the string circle over each thumb, leaving the ring suspended between them. Say you are going to release the ring without removing the string from either thumb.

To do this, take hold of a single strand of the string on one side of the ring, pass it over the thumb on the opposite side and "below" the loop already on that thumb. Having done this, lift the latter loop off the thumb and let it go, when the ring will fall free.

VERY DIFFICULT

Have you ever tried looking into a mirror at the reflection of the paper on which you are writing, and trying to sign your own name?

Get a mirror and stand it on the table in front of you and try this trick. You will be surprised how hard it is.

GUESS

My first is in hate,
But I'm never late.

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request.
Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

My second's in can,
And also in man.
My third is in spite,
But never in kite.
My fourth is in tan,
Although not in fan.
My fifth and the end,
Is twice in pretend.
Answer: HASTE.

WORD BUILDING

You will like this new word-building game. Cut a circle of cardboard about eight inches in diameter, and round the edge of the card print the letters of the alphabet. Tie an ordinary curtain ring to a piece of cotton and you will be ready to begin the game. The cotton should be about twelve inches long.

Place the circle of card on the table, and hold the end of the cotton so that the ring is suspended over the centre of the card. Rest your elbow on the table and keep your hand very steady. The ring will begin to sway like a pendulum.

The idea of the game is to see which player can build the largest number of words. As soon as the ring sways over a letter your friend writes the letter on a sheet of paper. A number of players can join in the game, each player taking a turn with the card.

TWO EXPERIMENTS

Here are two very simple experiments which will prove that you are charged with electricity.

Place a glass dish containing about half a cupful of water on the table. Now hold the fingers of the hand a short distance away from one another over the water.

Keep them there for about three minutes and then taste the water. It will have a curious electrical or carbonised taste.

People with a keen sense of taste can tell water over which fingers have been held quite easily.

Another experiment is to hold the tips of the fingers together in front of a black or dark cloth. Take care that one's hands are well in the shadow, and for this it is a good plan to stand with the back to the window.

Keep the finger tips together for about forty seconds and then very gradually move them apart. Watch closely and thin streams of vapour, hardly be called light, will be seen coming from the finger tips.

As the fingers are moved further and further apart the threads will become increasingly thin until they break off and disappear altogether.

These weird threads are caused by the electricity in the body.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Teacher (to little boy): "Now, Tommy, how can you prove that the earth is round?"

Tommy: "Please, sir I never said it was."

"Janet, name two minerals for me," said the school teacher.

"Lemonade and ginger-beer!" said Janet quickly.

Teacher: "Can anyone give me one of the Ten Commandments containing only four words?"

Boy: "Yes, miss, 'Keep off the grass.'"

"And how far is your home from the station?"

"Only five minutes' walk if you run."

"What is the meaning of the word happy?" inquired the teacher.

"To be happy," announced Barbara, "is to feel as if you wanted to give all your things to your little sister."

LIMERICKS

There was a young cricketer,



Where are the boys and girls who will consecrate their golden hours, their illusions and enthusiasms for the good of the native land?—Dada is prepared to show you the right path of good citizenship. Why have you delayed still in joining the Association?

Patrick.
Expert at performing the "hat-trick."

Said the rest of the team,
"Your bowling's supreme!
Oh, Patrick, please coach us in that trick!"

Said a dear little damsel, named Janet,

"A star I prefer to a planet.
For a star can be seen
On the cinema screen,
But a planet can't act at all, can it?"

In diction, a person's a loafer,
Who blithely and calmly says
"shoafer."

Most people prefer
To hear it "chauffeur."
But then—lots of people say
"sofa."

RIDDLEMERE

What is the all red route? A beetroot.

What is it that is bought by the yard and worn by the foot? A carpet.

What is that which you break if you whisper its name over so softly? Silence.

Why is a boy doing sums like a serpent erect? He is an adder up.
Why is churning like a caterpillar? It makes the butter fly.

What can you divide yet no one can see where it was divided? Water.

When is a soldier not half a soldier? When he is in quarters.

Where does a box-maker strike the first nail? On its head.

Why is a sailor like a camel? Because he lives on water for months, and often has the hump.

Why is an author like a sneak? They both tell tales.

PRIZES FOR MANY!

Competitions set on 3rd March:
Rupee one each to: (Section I) Sister Padmini and Bro. Venkat, (Section II) Sister Neela and Bro. Akbar, (Section III) Sister Khurshed and Bro. Francis.

Competition set on 10th March, 1935:—

Eight annas each to: Sisters Ruby and Sushila and Brothers K. Sankar and H. Khan.

Competition set on 17th March 1935:—

Eight annas each to: Sisters

Sarla and Malti and Brothers Ghanshayam and Kulkarni.

Competition set on 24th March, 1935—

Eight annas each to: Sisters Rukmini and Agnes and Brothers Lobo and Patel.

NEW COMPETITION

Elsewhere in the page you will find picture A and Picture B. Now the picture B is just the same as picture A, only it is cut into various pieces. All you have to do is to put the pieces together so as to form the original picture.

Let the boys and girls studying upto Matric try this competition. They should please send the entries so as to reach us within a fortnight. And it is very necessary to write the age and class of studies, otherwise the entries are likely to be rejected. The sender should also please write their address clearly.

CHILDREN'S GATHERING

Just one week more only and those who wish to attend the Children's Gathering at Hyderabad (Sind) will be leaving Bombay. I wonder why the enthusiasm which prevailed in the beginning has now diminished.

Of course, the arrangements made are quite all right. Separate lodging arrangements have been made for girls and boys in the Kundanmal Girls' High School and Shakti High School respectively.

A very nice programme of entertainments, sports, picnics and outings has been arranged. I hope the parents will not miss the opportunity of sending their children to this gathering for the best of education through entertainment.

Well, who have not joined the All-India Children's Association? Many have joined it, and many more will join hereafter. But you should not delay any further.

Please address all communications directly to:

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar, Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada.

Questions and Answers

COMPETITION RESULTS

There were three all correct entries. Each of the successful competitors gets Rs. 170/-.

1. R. J. LALA Amin Nursery,
Girgaum Back Road,
Bombay.
2. ABDUL MAJID KHAN,
Mistry, Machine Shop,
G. I. P. Rly. Parel.
3. KAIKHUSROO R. DAVER,
22, Nawab Tank Road,
BOMBAY 10.

The following Nineteen competitors having one pair of mistakes get Rs. 15/- each.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Y. P. MEHENDALE,
C. No. 1, Parnan Diwar's
House,
NAGPUR CITY (C. P.). | 10. Miss MEHROO R. DAVER,
"Sakerwadi"
Mazagaon. |
| 2. R. C. RELE,
Finance Department,
Secretariat, FORT. | 11. G. P. SARMA,
Tara Nivas,
241, Walkeshwar,
BOMBAY 6. |
| 3. A. L. K. ADENI,
C/o B. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Mody Bunder,
BOMBAY 1. | 12. V. M. MONE (Advocate),
BOMBAY 4. |
| 4. J. J. CHINYOY,
C/o Imperial Bank of India,
Shroff Department,
FORT. | 13. ABBAS ESUFALI
CONTRACTOR,
208, Doctor Street,
BOMBAY 3. |
| 5. A. D. KONKRIVALI,
Divecha Building,
Room No. 7,
Malcolm Baug,
JOGESHWARI. | 14. JEMMY SUBEDAR,
Central Building 2,
DHOBITALAO. |
| 6. M. V. LIMAYE,
Tilak's Wada,
264, Budhwar,
POONA CITY. | 15. V. M. VIJAYKAR,
C/o Wallace & Co.,
9, Wallace Street,
FORT. |
| 7. MAHOMED JAMAL,
C/o Haji A. Karim Ahmed,
GONDIA, B. N. Rly. | 16. Miss HILLA RUSTOMJEE
MULLA,
82, Cawasjee Patel Street,
FORT. |
| 8. R. D. SHROFF,
Dhun Villa,
MULAND. | 17. S. H. MOGRELIA,
Habib House,
Corner, Grant Road,
BOMBAY 7. |
| 9. I. P. DAVE,
Senior B. A. Class,
No. 37, Elphinstone College,
BOMBAY. | 18. Mrs. JAIJI P. DALAL,
B. J. Road,
BANDRA. |
| | 19. Mrs. A. COLLACO,
Jail Quarters,
AMRAOTI (Camp). |

Each of the following Sixty-three Competitors gets consolation prize of Rs. 3-4-0.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ABBASBHOY,
C/o Dr. Abbasi,
Dhaboo Street,
BOMBAY. | 11. P. C. FERNANDES,
Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation,
FORT. |
| 2. V. P. DATE,
4/5, Mugbhat Street,
BOMBAY 4. | 12. M. A. MASTER,
The Parsee Music Institute,
No. 2, Sonapore Lane,
GIRGAUM. |
| 3. P. H. ANTIA,
318, Main Street,
POONA. | 13. BHASKARRAO B. SETH,
Opp. Gaikwar's Haveli,
AHMEDABAD. |
| 4. ABDULHUSEIN ISMAILJEE
UMRAITHWALLA,
51, Doctor Street,
BOMBAY 9. | 14. RAJABALI MULLA ALI
MAHOMED JITALWALLA,
Gulzare Hussaini Hotel,
Pak Modia Street,
BOMBAY 3. |
| 5. SHERIBAI ABDULHUSEIN
COLUMBOWALLA,
29, Doctor Street,
BOMBAY 3. | 15. W. R. ELLIS,
Allied Motors,
CUMBALA HILL. |
| 6. MEHERBAI MUNCHERSHAW
KATRAK,
Katrakwad,
GUNDEVI,
BANUBHOY
KAPADIA, | 16. SAFARALI HAJI SABHRA
Adinam & Sons,
Nati Jeti,
KARACHI. |
| 7. MAHOMEDBHOY BANUBHOY
KAPADIA,
Cloth Shop,
Zappa Bazaar,
Near Liquor Shop,
SURAT. | 17. Miss KHETU KATRAK,
Sea Side,
MIDDLE COLABA. |
| 8. MAHOMED HAJI JAFFER
VISHRAM,
Sama Ghoghs,
CUTCH,
Mundra District. | 18. D. P. CRAWFORD,
C/o Assistant Stationmaster,
BHOPAL. |
| 9. RUSSI CAWASJEE
BHARUCHA,
106, Dedy Seth Agiari Lane,
CHIRA BAZAAR. | 19. N. S. PILLAI,
Assessment Department,
Municipal Office,
FORT. |
| 10. LILAVATI TALWAR,
Dias Lodge,
GRANT ROAD. | 20. Mrs. S. M. BARRETT,
Gaslatwalla's Chawl,
Clare Road,
JACOB CIRCLE. |
| | 21. D. R. SUI,
8, Motibai Street,
TARDEO ROAD. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 22. N. B. DOCTOR,
Chakala,
ANDHERI. | 44. S. S. BABREKAR,
Vidyarthi Bhuvan,
Tribhuvan Road,
GIRGAUM. |
| 23. V. H. GHARPURE,
Malkapur,
BERAR. | 45. HOMI F. BHARUCHA,
F. E. Dinshaw Building,
A. P. Market,
DHOBITALAO. |
| 24. S. G. ZENABADI,
B. I. Press,
MAZGAON. | 46. AHMED SULEMAN
KHATTI CHARSAWALLA,
Khatri Madressa,
Napier Road,
KARACHI. |
| 25. S. O. RELE,
Sharda Sadan,
French Bridge,
BOMBAY 7. | 47. J. S. BHESANIA,
C/o Post Master General
Dept.,
G. P. O., BOMBAY. |
| 26. Miss AIMAI R. ARJANI,
17D, Rustom Baug,
BYCULLA. | 48. BACHOO TARACHAND,
24, Palkhiwalla's House,
1st DHOBITALAO. |
| 27. A. C. D'SOUZA,
Government Auditor,
C/o Bombay Port Trust,
BALLARD ESTATE. | 49. N. S. DESHPANDE,
Pleader,
JAMKHANDI, S. M. C. |
| 28. ALLOO B. BHARUCHA,
Atmaram Building,
THAKURDWAR. | 50. KAIKHUSROO MERWAN,
Cafe Mazda,
Nana Chawk,
Sleater Road,
GRANT ROAD. |
| 29. A. HAKIM SK. MAHOMED,
KURLA. | 51. JAL B. PANTHAKY,
Bazaar Street,
BILLIMORA. |
| 30. M. G. WORLIKER,
105, Portuguese Church Rd.,
DADAR. | 52. R. K. GOGATE,
Postal Supdt.'s Office,
NASIK CITY. |
| 31. BANU F. MEHTA,
Sitaram Building,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY. | 53. NELSON PAMER,
Hararwalla Building,
Lamington Road,
GRANT ROAD. |
| 32. M. ALABAXI, J.P.,
Kur Building,
Parel Road,
BHINDI BAZAAR. | 54. M. S. ELAVIA,
Habib House,
Corner Grant Road,
BOMBAY 7. |
| 33. Mrs. DINSHAW B. TATA,
Gadiwalla Building,
Gilder Lane,
TARDEO. | 55. BOMAN SHERIAR IRANI,
Yazdani Restaurant,
Delisle Road,
LOWER PAREL. |
| 34. HAJI RAZAK HAJI HASAM,
Kalbha Sheri,
GONDAL. | 56. ASGARALI ABDULHUSEIN
DAGINAWALLA,
Laheri Manzil,
Room No. 27,
NAL BAZAAR. |
| 35. Mrs. ANNAPURNABAI D.
TALCHERKAR,
Bungalow No. 1,
Rampur Kothi,
Lal Baug,
INDORE. | 57. H. SORABJEE,
C/o The International
General Electric Co.,
Nichol Road,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY. |
| 36. PILLU F. WRITER,
Indian Radio and Cable
Communications Co., Ltd.
Radio House,
Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY. | 58. Miss SOONA SUBEDAR,
Central Building 2,
DHOBITALAO. |
| 37. Mrs. PIROJSHAW H. DALAL,
Sea Breeze,
BANDRA. | 59. M. F. DAGINAWALLA,
Watch Repairers,
Princess Building,
J. J. HOSPITAL. |
| 38. Mrs. G. BOSE,
Excise Bungalow,
MANMAD. | 60. MAHOMED JAMAL HAJI
KARIM AHMED,
GODIA, B. N. Rly. |
| 39. D. Y. PRADHAN,
Abdul Rehman Building,
Lady Jamshedjee Road,
DADAR. | 61. Miss DOSA H. BHESANIA,
Rajaram Bungalow,
Hill Road,
BANDRA. |
| 40. HOMI SORABJEE GAI,
268, Lohar Street,
DHOBITALAO. | 62. D. M. DAGINAWALLA,
106, Bhimdiwalla Building,
Sandhurst Road,
BOMBAY. |
| 41. G. G. VARIAR,
35, Contractor Building,
Cadell Road,
DADAR. | 63. G. RADHAKRISHNAN,
Clerk, Construction Audit,
South Indian Railway,
TRICHINOPOLY. |
| 42. RAMCHANDRA
BALVERISKER,
Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd.,
Difence Works,
MAZAGAON. | |
| 43. H. MUKUND,
Room No. 10,
Old Pradhan Building,
Poibawadi,
PAREL. | |

CORRECT SOLUTION

Questions	Answers	Questions	Answers
1	7	10	16
2	14	11	3
3	4	12	1
4	2	13	11
5	10	14	6
6	9	15	17
7	13	16	18
8	15	17	5
9	12	18	8

The Radio Amateur

(By "Gabriel")

Twentieth Century has witnessed the evolution of one of the most eventful theories in the realm of Physics—the theory of Radio communication. The rapid strides made by the experimental scientists, towards the perfection of the technique of radio reception and transmission have been almost amazing. Within the short span of a few decades, thanks to the experimentalist, every country over the wide-world can today boast of a few transmitting stations, and practically every one who can afford it can well be proud of a radio receiver. The ether that must have been comparatively at rest, before the birth of this science, is now being ceaselessly disturbed, day and night. The variety of programme and music radiated by hundreds of transmitting antennae every morning, noon and night, come to the modern citizen as recreation and amusement. The radio receiver has almost become necessity of the modern home.

The fact that it is possible to listen to the music and rhythm and speech going on in distant lands, was, years back, not even acceptable. It was then either rejected as absurd or looked upon with an eye of utter scepticism. It is therefore that the reality of Radio Reception, comes to the layman with a magical effect; and perhaps, it is this element of magic associated with the science of Radio Communication, that captivates the imagination of even the layman and sustains his interest.

Radio Communication

To one instructed in the various sciences, and in the science of electricity in particular, every little detail in the theory and practice of this science is replete with fascinating revelations, and countless facts of absorbing interest. The science of Radio Communication has in fact a very mysterious universal appeal to the mind of man. It is this peculiar character of this science that has almost brought about the creation of one of the most unprecedented cult of experimental scientists—the cult of the Radio Amateur.

The highly uneconomic character of the Radio Receivers, during the early days of inception of the science of Radio communication, on the one hand, and the irresistible temptation of the enthusiast, to arrest the melodies from space, on the other hand, compelled him to search for some feasible alternative. Constructing Radio receivers at home was then found to be more economical than purchasing the factory made receivers. This then offered a very practical solution to the initial difficulty of the Radio enthusiast. Consequently he adopted the construction of sets as his hobby; and as his knowledge about them grew from more to more, he extended the sphere of his activities. From the mere construction of receivers he gradually passed on to the construction of short wave transmitters. It was in some such fashion that the Radio Amateur came to be.

The Amateur

It is a general belief among many of us that the Radio Amateur is he who takes to constructing Radio sets for broadcast reception and brings down every day a few stations from the air, by patiently and persistently tuning his home made receiver. But so far as the modern conception of the ideal Radio Amateur goes, his activities actually travel far beyond the confines of this very common, yet erroneous definition. The real Radio Amateur of to-day is essentially the constructor of

short wave receivers as well as the broadcast receivers and short wave transmitters. He plays, with these home made instruments of his, tricks that are his own creations and that tend to improve their working. He even applies himself to theoretical studies in the science of Radio Communication. These tricks are the results of his study, experimentation and research. Although he is familiar with the construction of broadcast receivers, his principal activities are confined to all that belongs to the region of the shorter Radio waves namely, the construction of short wave receivers and transmitters and the reception and verification of short wave and amateur stations all over the world. In fact the whole science of short wave reception and transmission is the creation of the Radio Amateur. By experiment and research with the shorter Radio waves, he has to-day made it possible for the technician to radiate long distance messages through ether with moderate power. He carries

and correctly transmitting any given message,) is an important condition for acquiring a transmitting license. If all these create difficulties, in any way, in the progress of the amateur they certainly are not insurmountable.

Generally, the amateur starts his activities with the Radio reception and passes on to the sage of Radio transmission. This has been the accepted practice in view of the fact that transmission is the more difficult affair of the two, and that it presupposes a thorough knowledge about the technical details of the receivers, and the moment he has mastered the science of Radio transmission, he has achieved practically every thing that a Radio amateur ought to. He almost reaches the summit of his ambition. In fact he ranks in the vanguard of Radio amateurs and wins for him the coveted title of a radio expert.

The radio amateur lives in a world that has a peculiar fascination that is all its own. To him it is a joy of life to capture the music of space, launched on air

instruction to the amateur, and through which the amateur can exchange ideas with his radio colleagues, arranging for instructive lectures and demonstrations by experts and so on and so forth. An institution like this, goes a great way in combining all the amateurs of a country into one brotherly influential and educative unit. Under its guidance and care the cult of radio amateur can be developed to a high degree of perfection.

Nations of the West, have long since been awakened to the urgency and importance of such organisations. United States of America Canada and almost every country in Europe have each to their individual credit a number of such organizations carrying on their amateurish activities.

We in India to-day have some 20,000 or more people who have radio sets enshrined in their homes. This number of licensees, indeed, speaks very tragically of the scientific education of the masses and more so of the paucity of our financial resources. Even in face of these odds, it is not too much to expect that a thousand of them can easily come forward and willingly offer their helping hands towards the formation of one such amateur organization in the country.

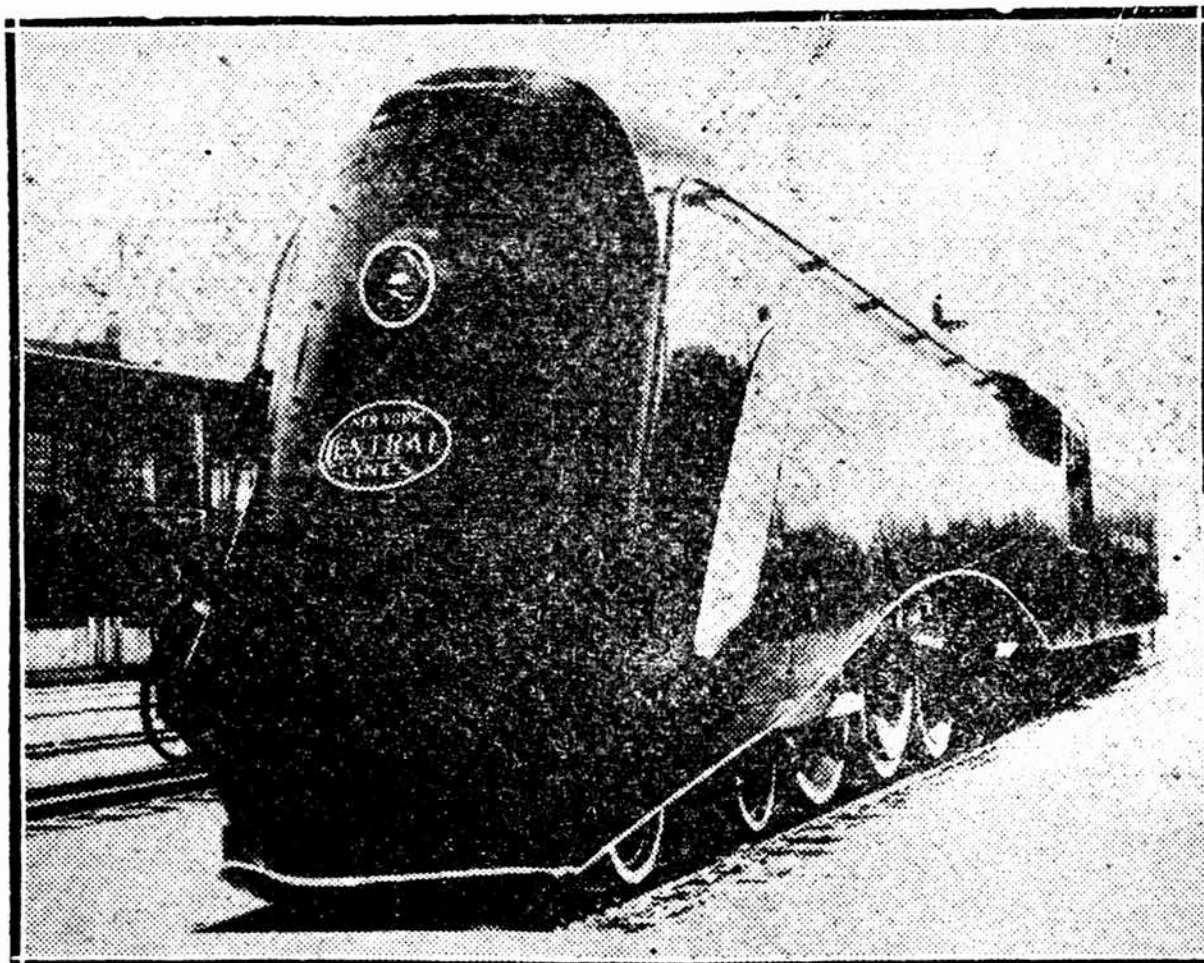
Many of the enthusiasts of the country join radio leagues and associations of America and England. That this move on the part of the amateur does him immense good, can never be contradicted. Nor does there exist any national barrier to the activities of the radio amateur. His is an international institution, and any radio amateur organisation welcomes within its folds members from every quarter of the world. He does not let his national or racial or intellectual prejudices, conflict with his duties as a radio amateur. There is no prejudice whatever, against the amateur joining this league or that. This does not matter in the least. But the point here is this.

Is it not a little unfortunate that, whereas, practically every other radio-minded country of the world can boast of one or more such organizations, India with her 20,000 or more licensees should not have any such association to her credit? Does that mean that the scientific sons of India, lack enough intelligence and enthusiasm for the purpose?

True, that the total number of the licensees in India, is not even comparable to the number of members of one such foreign amateur organisation. But that does not obviate the urgent need of the moment, to create one such Indian Institution. Nor should the fact that we cannot start our activities on a big scale, damp our enthusiasm. We can make the beginning in a small way, and if the Indian Radio Amateur answers the call like a man, there is no reason why one such institution should not flourish in our country.

Of late, suggestions have appeared in the "Times of India", the "Bombay Chronicle" and also in the Radio Times, advocating the formation of a league to be known as the Indian Radio Amateurs' League. It is also whispered that a few radio enthusiasts of the City have actually been able to crystallize these suggestions; and that efforts are fast afoot towards the formation of the Indian Radio Amateurs League. This League, if established, should find little difficulty in holding its own, even in face of the fact that the cult of radio amateur is not so widely spread over the country. Even if only two per cent of the total number of licensees in India respond to this call of the radio

(Continued on next Page.)



Stream-lined locomotive for New York Central: A view of the stream-lined locomotive of the New York central railroad as it appeared when on exhibition in Albany. The locomotive will soon make long runs out of New York City hauling trains of the N. Y. C.

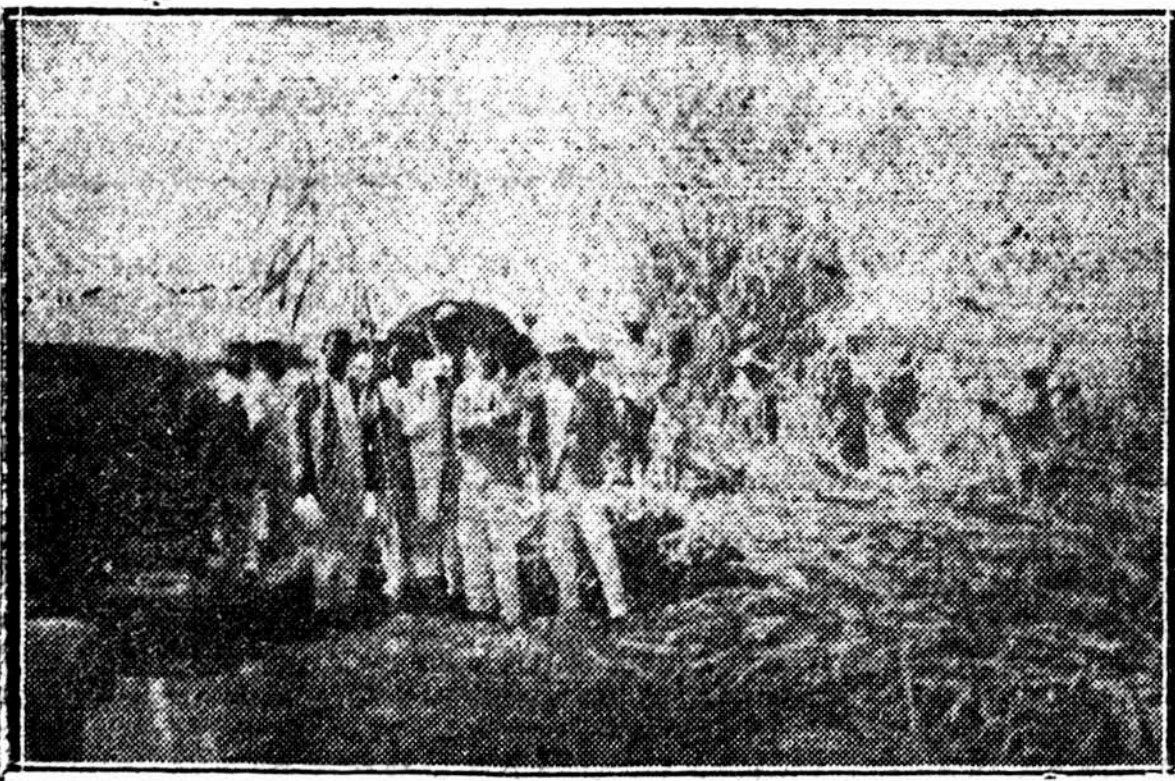
on his spare times activities, taking every care that he does not encroach upon the province of the Radio professionals.

This is the picture of the ideal amateur. Most of the amateurs start with the construction of broadcast receivers; and many even stop short at this in the belief that the region of the short waves is inaccessible to them. That this belief of theirs is unwarranted and fallacious has been proven conclusively by the very fact that simplicity of design and construction is the outstanding feature of the short wave receivers. The actual construction of short wave receivers indeed, demands a little more attention and accuracy in the matter of constructional details such as the selection of correct type of components and the precise arrangement of these components and their connecting wires. The "tuning in" of the short wave stations, too, requires handling of the set by a skilled amateur. Correct and accurate tuning is in fact an art and a veritable accomplishment. It is not a mere layman affair. The acquirement of this art is a matter of devoted and patient perseverance. Another common barrier to the progressive amateur is the compulsory necessity of thoroughly mastering the MORSE CODE of signalling. He has to learn it, even with reluctance; for a good knowledge of the code (both by way of correctly receiving and deciphering the messages

by the broadcast as well as the short wave stations, to listen to the messages from ships and aircraft and last but not the least, to bring down from air, the merry chatter of the world's radio amateur transmitters.

Educative Unit

Whatever the degree of success to which the radio amateur might have reached to-day, one fact about him can never be denied. That the amateur elects to educate himself during his leisure hours by home-study, and experimentation, is very clearly understood. But the process of amateur education essentially thrives on learning up things by mutual exchange of ideas and difficulties. He learns from the experience of his fellow amateurs, and gives the benefit of his experience to his more needy brethren. This mutual character of the amateur education in the science of radio communication, necessitates the existence of an institution that can effectively organize the various activities of the amateur and provide him with every facility, in his efforts at self instruction, by association with his fellow amateurs. An organization of this nature can well work up to the amateur ideal by carrying on a number of activities, such as, establishing a radio laboratory, organizing a library of books dealing with the theory and technique of radio communication, issuing a magazine which serves as a medium of information and



At the Belapur sugar factory: A party of share-brokers from Bombay inspecting cane's ready for crushing.



Lots of sugar cane automatically despatched to the crushing machine.

THE RADIO AMATEUR

(Continued from previous Page) amateur, the proposed League can work wonders.

Enthusiasts who desire to be enlightened further in the matter, can do well to communicate with the Honorary Secretary, the Indian Radio Amateurs League, Murzban Road, Andheri, Bombay.

The address quoted above appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Sunday the 17th instant.

The promoters of League cherish one very firm hope that every radio amateur of the country will welcome the coming of this new League, with a feeling of proud delight and that he will exert all his influence towards making the existence of the League a unique success. It is up to the radio amateur of the country to let the League thrive and expand to a point of unparalleled perfection. It is up to him too, to strike the death blow and to smother the very spirit of the League with the effect, that never again can the League come into its own.

CROONING LULLABY FOR DOGS

An apparatus to calm greyhounds who bark in the night is shown at the British Industries Fair by Mr. R. H. Dent, who owns 43 dogs.

A microphone and loud speaker is fitted at his kennels and wired to a cabinet in the watchman's room. When a dog barks a light indicates which one it is and the watchman speaks into the "mike" to the offender.

Usually "Lie Down!" is enough, but if that fails the watchman does a little crooning, and that never fails!

TASTE BY RADIO

Hearing by radio is commonplace, seeing by radio is near—and in the future we may touch, taste and smell by radio, it is predicted recently by Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, consulting engineer of the R.C.A. Manufacturing Company. For example, three-dimensional replicas of objects that can be touched as well as viewed may be transmitted by radio through "teletactile broadcasting."

Perfumes may be broadcast by means of "telolfactory broadcasting," and taste, such that of an advertised brand of coffee, by "telegustatory broadcasting." How these effects are to be produced was not revealed; they are at present only "whimsical and remote imaginings," Doctor Goldsmith said.

Russia Awards

Film Diploma To British Producer

Russia likes Charles Laughton's acting in his famous film "The Private Life of Henry VIII." A "jury" at the first Soviet cinema festival, which ended in Moscow, especially noted his "excellent and masterly" acting. A diploma of honour was also awarded to the British producer Alfred Green and the American scenarist Robert Lee.

The first prize for films was awarded to the Leningrad cinema factory for the "creation of highly artistic films." Second prize went to the French film "The Last Millionaire," while Walt Disney secured third award for "artistic multiplicational films."

Meeting Life's Bill

Where Applications For Insolvency Will Not Be Accepted

By S. B. NAYAMPALLY.

We have grown quite accustomed to the idea that sooner or later, nature will send in her account for the actions of life. Payment of this bill can never be evaded. But we often dismiss it as a conventional expression. We juggle with words and forget the truth behind them. But the account will come, and purity and impurity must face the reckoning. As we take the sensitive sheets and read their record as we total up the account and reckon our profit and loss, how does the disciple of indulgence and the enthusiast for virtue stand? Each has spent certain powers, each has invested certain capital. On which side does the balance of profit lie?

The answer can be predicted with absolute certainty. Here is a man who has been a devotee at the shrine of sensual pleasure. He has spent in riotous living the strength of his manhood. Amid the slime and unthinkable things, he has dissipated his powers. Corrupt thinking which must of necessity precede corrupt living has strained the chambers of his imagination. Such a man, is not a creation of fancy, but a living creature to be seen on our streets any day. He carries his account with him. He shouts at you the amount of his payment. Note the sunken eyes where the light has gone and the shadows play. The bent shoulders carry the burden of age while youth is still, in years at least, his heritage. The shuffling gait is eloquent of the breakdown of physical powers. His skin bears the outward marks of inward corruption. Yes! He has paid his account, and it has left him a mental and physical bankrupt. He is done, played out, smashed.

And what of the other account? We see the disciple of purity one who keeps intact the integrity of his soul, and guards his body as a citadel of his strength. The baser cravings of his lower nature he holds in check, and forges passion into power. The joy that has to be paid a big price for momentary pleasures, he shuns, and rejects their invitation. He knows that his manhood is too fine a thing to be spoiled and marred in the service of self. He carries himself as one who is conscious that he has reserves behind him. His whole bearing is a tribute to the value of self discipline. His mind is mellowed by experience, his face reflects the light of inward satisfaction, his body answers to every call, and becomes the medium through which he tastes the joy of work, a

man's joy. When the sunset shadows gather around him, they bring no terror or regret. He has paid his account and it has left him a finer man, a sweeter being.

We would never dream of putting your savings into a concern

that could never hope to pay a dividend. How much less can we afford to follow a course of conduct that not only can never pay us a dividend, but will absorb the finest part of our being? Deliberately to follow a path that can end in defeat and condemnation is bad business and worse morals.

Sooner or later one has to foot life's Bill and no breach is left that one could escape by being insolvent as we do in man-made Courts and Law.

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JACK HOBBS "OUT" TO TIME!

But He's Had A Long Innings!

A hush spread over the watching spectators as he strides across the pitch, twirling his bat.

He digs himself into his cease. The ball flashes from the bowler's hand. There is a satisfying click as it smacks the bat and streaks away to the boundary.

And the crowd roars....

Small Wonder. Hobbs, the free-hitting century-maker, Hobbs the run-stealer. Hobbs, one of the greatest artists the game has ever known, is at the wicket, and every lover of cricket knows it will be a great afternoon.

But soon, all too soon such scenes will only be a dim memory in the minds of us all. For John Berry Hobbs—"Jack" to you—Idol of the Oval. Master of the Meadow Game, has retired from first-class cricket at the age of fifty-three.

THRILLING TIMES

The Oval where he has played for thirty years will know him no more. He bade farewell to Test cricket a few seasons ago. Now he says goodbye to Surrey.

I saw him yesterday. That lean brown hand which holds a bat with such mastery grips mine. His brown eyes, bright and clear, were smiling sadly. Writes a correspondent in a British paper.

Together we discussed some of the thrilling high lights of his great career, one of the greatest days in his life was when he made 36 not out in a charity against Tom Hayward on Parker's Piece Cambridge.

That's what made him want to be a good cricketer, his father was groundsman at Jesus College, and Jack used to get up at six in the morning to practise.

He had played against a lamp-post before that, and he was captain of the choir team at the age of eleven.

Then his father died and he had to make a living. It was Tom Hayward who recommended him to the Oval.

Jack recalled that his greatest thrill was when he played against the great W. G. Grace and the Gentlemen of England, and managed to knock up two top scores—18 and 88.

For years after that he was simply a steady batsman. Then when there were moves to liven up the game, he started to hit harder. It was then he began to be noticed.

PROUD MOMENTS

He has had many proud moments since those early days, but probably the most inspiring was when he equalled W. G. Grace's record of 126 centuries.

Hobbs total of runs in first-class cricket is 61,221, and he has made 197 centuries in first-class games.

So far he has not realised his life's ambition of 200 centuries—though he may do so in club cricket, in which he will continue to play.

"Cricket," he added, "is a grand game for keeping you from getting a swollen head. One day you are in the seventh heaven, the next day you get a blob."

"It is with a feeling of great regret," he added, "That I am retiring from first-class cricket. I am sorry to have to make this decision."

"But after all, nature does not supply a man with a new pair of legs, and mine get very tired nowadays about four or five in the afternoon."

"The happiest year of my life have been spent with the Surrey club, but I feel that I have had a long innings and that I should now make room for younger men."

The good wishes of millions of cricket lovers go with Hobbs in his retirement.

"Doctor, I want you to look after my office, while I'm on my vacation."

"But I've just graduated, doctor. I've had no experience."

"That's all right, my boy. My practise is strictly fashionable. Tell them to play golf and ship the lady patients off to Europe."

"I GUARDED KINGS"

(Continued from Page 9.)

form, stepped out and began to walk across the pavement. But the gunmen were waiting, and the air reverberated with the crack of revolvers! Sir Henry turned gallantly at bay. He had no gun, and drew his sword in self-defence, but bullets are faster than hand-weapons of cold steel, and he fell mortally wounded, his life-blood pouring in a scarlet cascade over his own doorstep.

Final Act Of Drama

Policemen and people ran when they saw the murder committed and the assassins backed away flourishing their revolvers and firing at the nearest pursuers. One police constable was hit twice by flying lead, and several civilians wounded. But through the gallantry of a taxi-driver, who behaved like a hero, they were captured.

I attended the trial and remember very vividly the final act of

that drama of the dock. Mr. Justice Shearman, the judge, pronounced sentence of death, and when he reached the solemn words "And may the Lord have Mercy on your Souls", one of the murderers, a man named Donovan, burst out loudly—

"That'll be all right! You need not worry about that! We'll fix things up with Him all right!"

This was the signal for an uproar from the gallery, and it took a good many policemen to clear "that" court.

If this meets the eye of any royal personage or public man to whom the police have delegated a protective guardian, let me point to it as an example of what "can" happen by being too self-reliant. Sir Henry Wilson's contempt for danger robbed England of a great servant, and at that time gave a new zest and impetus to the Irish reign of terror.

(To Be Continued.)

SOVIET COMPLETES

The Far Eastern Branch of the Academy of sciences has completed a map showing the location of about 80 centres of earthquakes on the Pacific coast of the U. S. S. R. Of these, 25 are on land, including Saghalien island, while the rest are in the sea and small islands. These centres are concentrated

NEW PACIFIC MAP

trated chiefly in the Kamchatka peninsula.

Earthquakes affecting large areas occur in Kamchatka on the average of no less than five times a year. Those occurring on the Comandore and Bering islands are no less violent, but not so frequent.

EDWARD VI AND BACON SAME?

American Elizabethan Scholar's Strange Theory

An Elizabethan scholar's belief that King Edward VI lived on after his supposed death and did an enormous amount of writing under many assumed names will be presented to the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom.

Mr. J. Edward Morgan, who has devoted more than 25 years to research on this subject, asserts that his findings tend to show that Edward VI lived in disguise, possible under the name of Sir Francis Bacon, and as such wrote most of the works attributed to Bacon and Shakespeare.

His evidence embraces thousands of photographic enlargements of type letters and title page and chapter heading of Bacon and Shakespeare manuscripts which, he declares, reveal secret codings and markings.

Although Morgan does not contend that he has been able to prove that Edward VI was Bacon, he believed that he has established that Bacon believed that he was the King or at least intentionally marked his writings through ciphers to advance the claim that he was the young monarch, who was variously reported to have died from disease or to have been poisoned.

Sign on a farm-gate in Ohio: "Peddlers beware! We shoot every tenth peddler. The ninth one just left".—

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Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later, you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but, still later, you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment. Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father? We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who want them. There are some people who manufacture an article, and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that, we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity. If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or, better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it.

Yours sincerely,

J. Bennett

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

de Maybe if we stream-line our next
pression it'll pass faster.

Perhaps G. O. P., after all, stands
for Grand Old Possum.

Government, these days, is just
some figures followed by nine naughts.

When are we going to get around to
a relief programme for the taxpayers?

Public Enemy No. 1 has been killed
so often the hope is now felt he will
stay dead.

When the dionne quintuplets reach
the bridge age, one of them certainly is
going to get a break.

It seems to be necessary now and
then for Japan to fight China for peace
—a piece at a time.

It seems that Russia is willing to do
anything within reason about her War
debts except pay them.

It happens so frequently that the
woman who can not pass a beauty-test
can not pass a beauty-parlor.

A new Nebula 1,200,000,000,000,000,
000,000 miles away has been reported.
That's about the same distance as
world peace.

Prof. P. C. Hayes has discovered a
deserted city in Mexico. The people
probably paid the taxes as long as
they could; and then moved.

One way of showing originality is by
not allowing yourself to be made a
Kentucky colonel.

It's queer about pacifism. It can't
make you belittle the warrior deeds of
your ancestors.

Things could be worse. Suppose
the operation of natural laws depended
upon public opinion.

Jouett Shouse urges citizens to watch
the Government. Too often, however,
the hand is quicker than the eye.

We have no doubt that Doctor
Townsend is sincere, but hasn't he
something cheaper — say in a two or
three billion fantasy?

The main thing we have learned
from our short-wave set is that nearly
every country in the world is full of
sopranos.

The remarkable fact about a naval
race is that nobody has ever admitted
starting one, and nobody has ever yet
finished one.

The man who says the art of conver-
sation is dead never stood outside a
phone-booth waiting for someone to
finish talking.

Gen. Hugh Johnson says the NRA
Eagle is dead; however, we see more
current pictures of the eagle than the
general.

Every American, including the For-
getter Man, is presumed to have
\$43.66 in his possession. It's the old
per capita circulation joke.

The wealthy man who left his entire
estate to his lawyer had learned about
the shortest distance between two
points.

Why shouldn't Detroit have a horse-
show? What other city has contri-
buted so much toward making the
horse a curiosity?

Word going around Administration
circles is to the effect that Vice Presi-
dent Garner is to be a candidate for
four more years of solitude.

Sometimes Both. — "What is a bud,
get?"
"Well, it is a method of worrying
before you spend instead of afterward."

Talk about Dilemmas! — "Ah, good
mornin', Mrs. Murphy, and how is
everythin'?"

"Sure, an' I'm havin' a great time
uv it between me husband and the
fire. If I keep me eye on the wan, the
otheris sure to go out."

And Touch Not the Cop. — An irate
enthusiast, who had watched his home-
team go down in defeat, stopped the
umpire as he was leaving the field.

"Where's your dog?" he com-
manded.

"Dog?" ejaculated the umpire.
"I have no dog."

"Well," said the grouchy one,
"you're the first blind man I ever saw
who didn't have a dog."

More Delightful Than Permanent. —
Campaign Speaker — "Fellow citizens
— Ah — er — um, as I was about to re-
mark, I believe that the generality of
man in general is disposed to take an
undue advantage of the generality of —"

Man in Audience — "You better sit
down. You're coming out at the same
hole you went in at."

Beyond Her Ken. — A physician at-
tended an old lady from Scotland who
had caught a severe cold.

"Did your teeth chatter when you
felt the chill coming over you?"
asked the doctor.

"I dinna ken, doctor; they were
lying on the table!" was the pleasant
reply.

Service. — A rather stout woman was
making herself a nuisance in the big
shop which was holding its annual sale.
Nothing, it seemed, would suit her,
and the unfortunate shop-assistant was
beginning to get a little weary.

"Haven't you anything ready-made
that will fit me?" asked the customer
at last.

"Yes; the umbrellas and the hand-
kerchiefs are downstairs, madam," the
girl replied.

Gentlemen of the Jury. — The prose-
cuting counsel was having a little
trouble with a rather difficult witness.
Exasperated by the man's evasive
answers, he asked him if he was ac-
quainted with any of the jury.

"Yes, sir, more than half of them,"
replied the man in the box.

"Are you willing to swear that you
know more than half of them?"
asked counsel.

"If it comes to that, I'm willing to
swear that I know more than all of
'em put together," came defiantly
from the witness.

Weight of Wo. — Tramp — "Lady,
won't you help a poor man that lost
his family in the Yorkshire flood and
all his money in a crash?"

Housewife. — "Why, you are the
same man that lost a family in the
South Wales flood and was shell-
shocked during the War."

Tramp. — "Yes, Lady. I'm the un-
luckiest guy on the face of the earth."

Unfair Advantage. — Mrs. Potter —
"I notice your husband always has
his hair cut short."

Mrs. Cotter. — "Yes, the coward!"

Who's Driving This Car? — Timid
Wife (to husband who has fallen asleep
at the wheel) — "I don't mean to
dictate to you, George, but isn't that
bill-board coming at us awfully fast?"

Playing Safe. — The hotel clerk was
growing impatient as the prospect
took so long to read the names on the
register. "Just sign on that line,
please," said the clerk.

The prospect was indignant and
retorted: "Young man, I'm too old
a hand to sign anything without readin'
it."

Justified. — Johnnie was gazing at
his one-day-old brother, who lay squeal-
ing and wailing in his cot.

"Has he come from heaven?"
inquired Johnnie.

"Yes, dear."
"No wonder they put him out."

Excuse It, Please. — The United
States apologized to I. Alone, a rum
runner of Canada for the sinking of the
Canadian registry.

Lump Sum? —
BUFFALO WOULD SPEND
\$0,000,000 ON SLUMS.

— Head-line in Buffalo paper.

The Precocious Gene. — As you look
at Sarazen, you turn back to a 2-year-
old-caddie, smoking a big cigar on the
club porch at Skokie, Chicago, in 1922
— saying to the crowd, "I've got mine.
They've got to get theirs."

Switch to a Derby. — Africa is prob-
ably the hardest continent for the
short wave for to hear for the
simple reason that there are few high-
powered stations located in genuine
panama hat.

Warden (to Rector): "I think
your congregation has turned the
corner. We're getting a better
class of button in the collection
than we used to."

"I presume — as — every one here
dresses for dinner?"

"I charge extra for meals served
in bed", said the boarding-house
keeper.

Teacher: "Robert, what do they
raise in Ireland?"

Robert: "I know, but I don't
want to say it. Mother tells me I
mustn't talk tough."

Let's Go! — Sonny — "Mother,
were going to play elephants at the
zoo and we want you to help us."
Mother — "What on earth can I
do?"

Sonny — "You can be the lady
who gives them peanuts and
candy."

Anything to Please. — Doctor —
"Your master is decidedly better,
Thompson, but very irritable. He
must not be thwarted."

Butler — "He expressed a desire
to wring my neck, sir"

Doctor — "well — er — humor him."

"Why in the world did you ever
write a policy on a man ninety-
eight years old?" asked the indig-
nant insurance-inspector.

"Well," explained the new agent,
"I looked in the the census-report
and found there were only a few
people of that age who die each
year."

Tragic. — "I understand," said a
young woman to another, "that at
your church you are having such
small congregations. Is that so?"
"Yes", answered the other girl
"so small that every time the rec-
tor says, 'Dearly Beloved', you feel
as if you had received a proposal."

"How did you make your neigh-
bour keep his hens in his own
yard?"

"One night I had a half-dozen
eggs under a bush in my garden,
and next day I let him see me
gather them. I wasn't bothered
after that."

Joking Customer. — "How much
are your four-dollar shoes?"
Smart Salesman — "Two dollars
a foot."

Landlady — "I'll give you just
three days in which to pay your
board."

Student — "All right, I'll pick the
Fourth of July Christmas and
Easter."

"Did the patent medicine you
purchased cure your aunt?"
"Mercy, no. On reading the
circular that was wrapped around
the bottle she got two more dis-
eases."

There is danger in carrying a
courtesy too far, if you believe the
following: On a street-car a man
gave a woman a seat. She faint-
ed. On recovering she thanked
him. Then he fainted.

Reporter — "Why all the bloom?"
Editor — "I received a letter
yesterday informing me that I was
the beneficiary of a large bequest;
and in the rush I replied, 'Your
contribution is returned with
thanks.'"

Mistress — "So your married life
was very unhappy? What was the
trouble? December wedded to
May?"

Chloe Johnson — "Lan' sake, no,
mum! It was Labour Day wedded
to de Day of Rest!"

Magistrate (to man accused of
begging): "What have you to say?"
Prisoner. "It wasn't my fault,
Sir. I just held out my hand to
see if it was raining, and the
gent dropped a penny in it."

Bride — "You must not expect me
to give up my girlhood ways all at
once."

Husband — "That's all right, little
girl; go on taking an allowance
from your father just as if no-
thing had happened."

Uncle John came to stay, and
before he left he gave his nephew
a pound note. "Now, be careful
with that money, Tommy," he
said. "Remember the saying, 'A
fool and his money are soon parted.'
" "Yes, uncle", replied Tommy,
"but I want to thank you for
parting with it, just the same."

Sandy (entering nursery gar-
den): "Have ye a nice cucumber?"
Gardener: "Aye, here's one.
That will be five pence."

Sandy: "Too much. Have ye no
one for tuppence?"

Gardener: "Ye can have this
for tuppence."

Sandy: "All right, here's the
tuppence. But don't cut it off;
I'll be calling for it in about a
fortnight."

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FOLLOWER OF LATE GOKHALE DEAD

Prof. Abhyankar Of Poona
Law College

POONA, April 5.
Death occurred in Miraj yesterday of Professor Ganesh Raghunath Abhyankar.

Professor Abhyankar was the professor of "Constitutional Law" in the Indian Law Society's Law College at Poona, and besides was a foremost member of the Sangli Bar enjoying a lucrative practice. A follower of late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, Prof. Abhyankar was actively connected with politics for a major part of his life. He died at the age of 60.

The ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the Law College buildings of the Indian Law Society, which was to have been celebrated here by Shrimant Chimnabai Saheba, Maharani of Baroda, day after to-morrow, has now been postponed owing to the sad demise of Prof. Abhyankar. —United Press.

NEW FINANCE MEMBER FOR U. P.

LUCKNOW, April 6.
The "United Press" reliably understands that Mr. J. M. Clay, the present Chief Secretary to the U. P. Government, is succeeding as Finance Member, Sir Edward Blunt, who has already tendered his resignation.

Mr. C. W. Gwynne, present Reforms Officer to U. P. Government, will be appointed Chief Secretary and Syed Hasan Asheer, I.C.S., will be appointed Deputy Secretary to the Administration Department to assist Reforms work. —United Press.

ORDERS ON CONGRESS WORKERS

RANGPUR, April 5.
Dinesh Chandra Lahiri, a local Congress worker and Sarojini Dutt, a member of the Executive Committee of the local Congress and mother of Ramesh Chandra Dutt, convicted in connection with the Arms Conspiracy Case, have been served with notices under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act to report themselves twice a week to the local I. B. office and also to report their movements and notify the arrivals of any outsiders at their residences to the I.B. police. —United Press.

QUIT ORDER ON GOVT. CONTRACTOR'S SON

SILIGURI, (Darjeeling), April 5.
The Sub-Divisional Officer has served orders on Mr. Sunil Kanta Dutt, son of Mr. Nishi Kanta Dutt, Government Contractor, Jalapahar Cantonment, Darjeeling, and Mr. Anath Gope asking them to quit the place by the next available train under section 18 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Rule, 1934 and the Darjeeling Deputy Commissioner's orders dated March 18, 1935, for coming here without necessary passport.

It is reported Mr. Dutt came from Dacca with his father for a change and the latter came from Changrabandha, Cooch-Behar to see his relative Mr. Benode Gope of old Bagdogra, Darjeeling. —United Press.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON MUNIS

INDORE, (By Mail).
The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar have withdrawn their recent notification regulating the taking out by Digambar Jains of processions of naked Munis. The Digambar Jains of Indore celebrated the occasion with illumination and a procession after evening prayers accompanied with brass bands.

Mayor's Call To Bombay

Respond Generously To Cause Of Relief Of Families Of Bengal Detenus

In spite of differences in political views and methods, there is always a general sympathy for the unfortunate lot of Bengal Detenus from all sections and classes in India, because they are the hardest hit victims of the present system.

Their Moral Claim

Detention without trial or conviction is, by itself a vicious principle, abhorred by all; the injustice and hardship is not only confined to the victims themselves, but also seriously affects their more innocent and admittedly harmless families and dependents. They have a moral claim on public support and sympathy.

Relieve Destitution

I hope, therefore, that during the observance of National Week, this moral duty will not be forgotten. There must be hundreds of families in Bengal, rendered destitute and reduced to abject poverty, by the sudden removal of their bread-winners and, the period of detention being indefinite, there is no hope of early relief.

Patriotic Duty

The generous public must, therefore, come forward voluntarily to their rescue, not out of the sentiment of humiliating charity but as part of its patriotic and moral duty. I, therefore, join in this request of the Socialist Party to Bombay citizens to respond generously to this appeal for relief to the families and dependents of Bengal Detenus. —K. F. NARIMAN.



N. C. ROY, who established the world's Endurance Cycling Record, on Wednesday last at Ajmer, by non-stop cycling for over 61 hours, when he covered over 420 miles. (Photo taken two hours before he was asked to stop).

CAMBRIDGE WINS BOAT RACE

LONDON, April 6.
Cambridge has won the inter-Varsity Boat Race. —Reuter.

EARLIER.
Cambridge won the toss and chose the Surrey side.

WIND CONDITIONS.
Cambridge went out at 10/00 hours, and Oxford at 10/30 for a minute's final spin, and encountered strong headwind. Breeze was coming from the southwest, the water was dead low, and there was a brilliant sunshine. Wind conditions were three-quarters headwind to the mile-post, headwind from the Hammersmith Bridge to the Corney Beach cross the bowside wind from Dukemeadows, headwind from the Barnes bridge to the finish.

FOOTBALL INTERNATIONAL

Scotland Beat England

LONDON, April 6.
At Hampdenpark, in the football international match Scotland beat England, by two goals to nil. —Reuter.

CANTEENER WINS Newbury Silver Coronation Cup Result

LONDON, April 6.
The Newbury Silver Coronation Cup (this year replacing the Spring Cup) run at Newbury, today, over a distance of one mile resulted as follows:—

Canteener	1
Young Native	2
Montrose	3

Twenty ran. Won by a length. A short-head separated the second and the third.

Starting Prices:—20 to 1 Canteener; 100 to 6 Young Native; 100 to 7 Montrose.—Reuter Special Service.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY Results

The following are results of Aga Khan Hockey match played on Saturday:—

Young Sports beat St. Andrew's High School, by 3 goals to nil.
Lusitanians "A" beat Indo-Portuguese Association by 2 goals to 1.

LITHUANIAN PROTEST TO LEAGUE

BERLIN, April 5.
A Lithuanian Government Note protesting against "the interference of Germany in the internal affairs of Lithuania" was presented to the Foreign Minister by the Lithuanian Minister.

The note further protests against the anti-Lithuanian radio and press campaign and also against demonstrations before the Lithuanian legations and Consulates throughout the Reich.—Reuter.

COUNTESS CRASSI'S BIRTHDAY PARTY

Countess Vera Crassi gave a birthday party at her residence last evening to which a few of her friends were invited. The guests included Mr. Wilfred David, Mr. Kanayalal Vakil, Mr. D. Nadkarni, Mr. Simon Pereira and Miss Mendonca.

The Chinese room was tastefully decorated, and the host and the hostess freely conversed with the guests. This served to deprive the occasion of that air of cold formalism and stiffness that is inevitable in functions of this kind. Lastly Mr. Xavier Lobo gave a selection of Hawaiian music on his guitar, and the guests departed at 10 p.m. with the pleasant memories of a very successful "At Home."

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Assembly Says "No" To Viceroy!

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY

Propaganda Among Assembly Members

(From A Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Mar. 31.
The President and Executive Committee of the Film Group entertained the members of the Central Legislature to an exhibition of an Indian talkie "Vengeance is Mine" produced by Sagar Film Company of Bombay. There was a crowded gathering, and among those present were the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Manekji Dadabhai, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Nassarwanji Choksey and others.

The proceedings commenced with a short speech by Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, President of the Film Group, who said:

"Earlier this month when you were entertained to a tea party and a cinema show of educational pictures produced in Germany and Japan, many of you expressed a desire to see some picture produced in our country, so that you could judge for yourselves the advance made by the indigenous film industry of this country and form an idea of the help needed by this industry. There has been some misunderstanding as to why foreign educational pictures were shown. These were shown firstly because educational pictures are not yet produced in our country, and secondly in order to convince you that the motion picture has other uses than merely that of entertainment.

"If the film industry of our country is given the proper facilities like abolition of duties on raw materials and machinery, compulsory exhibition of educational pictures in cinema houses, etc., as recommended by the Indian Cinematograph Committee for which the industry is clamouring for the past three years, motion picture in this country can be developed to that extent to which it has been developed in the West.

"The producers of the picture that you will see presently have made it as good as possible in the face of the various handicaps with which every Indian film producer is confronted. In Bombay this picture has been running for the fifth week which in itself should be sufficient indication of its quality and attraction. They have also utilised every opportunity of showing it to foreign technicians passing through Bombay who were all pleased with it and who have remarked that considering the conditions under which the film industry in this country is labouring, the picture must be called an achievement.

"If the film is not better than what it is, it is not so much the fault of the producer, as of the combination of circumstances, which are against them. Whatever they require for making the pictures is made costly by the heavy duties imposed on them, and many times they have to go without them. If they get the same help as other Governments give to their film industries you can rest assured the film industry of this country will not remain one whit behind the film industries of other nations.

"It is not my intention to take up my time by going into details. The Motion Picture Society of India, who are the mouthpiece of this industry are keeping you acquainted with the needs of the industry through their monthly Journal, of which they are sending you all copies. My request to you is to follow this Journal in the interests of this industry and help it forward by every means in your power. I thank you for having responded to our request to attend this function."

The company were then entertained to Tea. The picture was very well received and all thought that its merit was of a high order.

Refuses To Restore Finance Bill Cuts

No Permit For Mahendra Pratap To Visit India

"TRAITOR", SAYS CRAIK

NEW DELHI, April 6.

(By Telephone)

The Legislative Assembly by 64 votes to 41 rejected Sir James Grigg's amendment to the Finance Bill restoring the salt duty, thereby refusing to accept the Viceroy's recommendation to pass the Finance Bill in its original form.

RICE AND WHEAT BILL PASSED

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The Assembly passed the Tariff Bill imposing duties on the imports of rice and wheat.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, April 6.

There was a thin attendance when the Assembly met this morning.

Mr. S. K. Paliwal asked if the Government were prepared to permit Raja Mahendra Pratap to return to India as desired in his letter to the Secretary of State.

NO FACILITIES

Sir Henry Craik: I have no information beyond the fact that he wrote an open letter to the Prime Minister about a year ago, saying that he wished to visit the country of his birth. In view of his activities abroad, the Government of India are not prepared to extend to him any facilities of a visit to India.

HIS WAR RECORD

Messrs. Sri Prakash, Bhagwan Das and Saxena put supplementary questions relating to the same.

The Home Member reminded the House that Mahendra Pratap had openly sided against the British Empire during the war. The record of Mahendra Pratap was sufficient proof that he was bitterly anti-British.

"A TRAITOR"

Mr. Sri Prakash: When England is making peace with Germany, can not Mahendra Pratap be afforded facilities of returning to India?

The Home Member pointed out that the two cases were different. Mahendra Pratap had openly renounced his nationality and had become a traitor and was now a subject of Afghanistan.—A. P.

HELP VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Rajen Babu's Appeal At Jullunder Meeting

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, accompanied by Acharya Kripalani, arrived here this morning by the Calcutta mail.

About 2,000 people including girl students of the Kanya Mahavidyalay were present at Jullunder station to accord him a fitting reception. He performed the flag hoisting ceremony and addressed a public meeting held at the Gandhi mandap, Raizada Hansraj presiding. He was presented an address by the local and District Congress Committees.

Replying Babu Rajendra Prasad stressed the need of communal unity without which there was no hope of national deliverance. He

appealed to the public to further the cause of rural reconstruction organised by the Congress by patronising village industries. Kripalani also addressed a meeting.

The Congress President accompanied by Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Kidarnath Saigal and the district Congress workers visited Adampore Doaba where he inspected the Khadi Stores of the All-India Spinners Association and visited also Awalpore and Khurpore, the adjoining towns.

MRS. NAIDU INDISPOSED

Mrs. Naidu who arrived here by the Frontier Mail was profusely garlanded at the platform and drove to the residence of Raizada Hansraj. She could not address the meeting because of indisposition. Accompanied by Rajkumari Amritkaur and Mrs. Ladorani Zutshi she visited the Adampore Khadi store.—A. P.

NATIONAL WEEK IN MANGALORE

Dr. Hardikar Inaugurates Celebration

(From Our Correspondent)

MANGALORE, April 6.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, who has been deputed by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee to tour the South Canara Districts in connection with the Provincial Political Conference, is now busy preparing his tour programme. He will tour Coorg from 8th to the 11th instant. His tour in South Canara.

He inaugurated the National week here at a public meeting this evening. He had also talks with local Congress workers.



No longer need you suffer from the ill-effects of feminine disorders which work havoc with your nerves, and rob you of your youth and charm!

Here is a message of the utmost importance! A full course of the world-famous

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RADIO CO. DIRECTOR DEAD

**Mr. A. Fazalbhoj Who
Founded "Film City"
Expires In London
Hospital**

Mr. A. Fazalbhoj, B.A., LL.B., director of the Bombay Radio Co., Ltd. died in London at the Fitzroy Nursing Home on Friday morning, following an operation. The late Mr. Fazalbhoj went to England about a month ago for consultation and treatment for a painful malady. He was accompanied by his son Mr. M. H. A. Fazalbhoj of Pereira Amin



LATE MR. A. FAZALBHOJ

and Fazalbhoj, Solicitors, who was with him at the last. Mr. Fazalbhoj's age was 56 years. His genial disposition had made him very popular in business circles in Bombay and he had a host of friends.

The late Mr. Fazalbhoj was the founder of the Film City at Tardeo.

Prof. ABHYANKAR DEAD

**Sangli Leader Who Fought
For States People's
Rights**

SANGLI, April 5.

The death has occurred of Prof. G. R. Abhyankar, the well-known leader of Sangli who was lying in the Miraj Mission Hospital since the last few days.

Prof. Abhyankar who was 62, was a popular figure in Sangli. He always fought for the States subjects and carried on intensive propaganda on their behalf in the press.

His body was brought to Sangli for cremation and a procession was taken out in the city. Wreaths were placed by his admirers and prominent citizens on the bier.

SARDAR HARI SINGH WARNED

**Not To Make Criticisms On
Kapurthala State
Administration**

KAPURTHALA, April 5

Sardar Hari Singh, President, Kapurthala Zamindar League has received a warning from the Chief Minister telling him "to desist from making criticisms of the policy of the State administration, which he is entitled to make, but if he persists in making himself a nuisance to the administration instead of assisting them in their work to improve the condition of agricultural classes, steps will be taken to prevent his interference."

It may be stated that a whirlwind campaign in villages was carried by Sardar Hari Singh for 50 per cent. reduction in land revenue in Kapurthala State.—United Press

Reflections On The Aga Khan Hockey

(By SHORT CORNER.)
**A WORD TO UMPIRES AND
PLAYERS**

Last week has seen the exit of six more teams from the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament and last Thursday saw the first game in the tournament proper being played, although two matches have yet to be decided in the preliminary rounds. The matches during the week have aroused little or no interest and there have been no exhilarating displays from the spectators' point of view. The Umpiring has also been far from satisfactory in most cases, and this leaves one to imagine what it is to be in the more interesting games of the tournament that are to come. Now, a bit to the Umpires and players. Umpires! Look up your advantage and off-side rules: these are very important. The former rule is no doubt difficult to apply and its right use comes only out of experience. Hesitate a second before pulling up the game for an infringement by the defending team and decide in the twinkling of an eye, if by suspending the game you would be giving the offending party an advantage, if so refrain from stopping the game. The latter rule must be applied very rigidly and by your overlooking an off-side you may cause the unjust defeat of some team. Remember there must be at least three players (including the goal-keeper) in front of the attacker at the time he receives the ball. A player may not be put on side by virtue of the ball glancing off a defender's stick, if he has originally been in an off-side position. On the other hand do not pull up an offender if he is in no way influencing the play. These are old rules and everybody knows them and yet I am forced to expound them by the umpiring we see in these days. The obstruction rule is another which is rarely used correctly. I have seen the greatest of blunders overlooked while the most minor infringements pulled up. This is especially the case in the "carrying rule" and the "kicks rule."

I have noticed very many players raising up their hands and appealing to the Umpires. Is it, I ask of them, fair to dictate to the Umpires? Remember the Umpires are the sole judges of fair or unfair play and you have no right to point out their omissions. Your duty is to play, if so, concentrate on the game and not the Umpires' mistakes.

THE GAMES WERE COLOURLESS

The first game to be played since last week was that between the Bombay Telephone Company and the Bombay City Armed Police and according to my expectations, the former won by three goals to one, despite the fact that they had to play ten men throughout, their left half being badly injured when their left-full was making a hefty clearance. The Umpiring in this match was tolerable but Capt. Coyer showed a tendency to encroach into the other Umpires province and pull up offences there.

ANGLING FOR PLAYERS UNJUSTIFIABLE

The next game was that between the Bombay University and the Bombay Gymkhana "A". Not a bad game. The University has a strong side and won by two clear goals. Jameson and Gidney, of the Kirkee United, are an asset to the team. I have a grouse against the selectors of the University XI and that is their method of collection and selection. They have in their team a player who is no collegian, neither is he an employee of the University.

What then are his qualifications to play for them? I wonder how the Principals of colleges, or rather, those in charge of sports, tolerate such in and out inclusions. On Wednesday, the University eliminated the Parsi Cyclists by a solitary goal scored early in the first half.

The University team should have won by a greater margin than they did but Nagarwala, the Parsi Custodian, brought off many brilliant saves and saved his side from an ignominious defeat. By the way "Times of India" and the "Free Press" have given the wrong man the credit for the goal scored in this match. It was Elias De Souza, the centre-forward, who receiving a pass from Eddie D'Souza, the outside-left, scored the goal and not Oliveira.

PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION TOUNCED

The Bombay Portuguese Association, who last year all but beat the Customs have this year made an early and inglorious exit. Contrary to expectations they succumbed to the BEST Sports Club by eight goals to three. Not even the most optimistic of the Tramway's supporters could have expected them to win by such a big margin. The poor umpiring by Col. Cassidy and Capt. Russel was chiefly responsible for the trouncing they received as, at least four goals scored by the B E S T forwards, were from off-side positions—at least it seemed so to the spectators and to those in the press stand. The failure on the part of Capt. Russel to award an obvious goal to the Portuguese, nearly resulted in a walk out, two players actually leaving the field. Luckily, the Umpire reversed his decision and the players returned after persuasion.

The Indo-Portuguese beat the H. M. I. Dockyard by two goals to nil on Monday. The game was scrappy, both sides showing a lack of combination. Meerwin Bocarro of the losing team showed clever stickwork and should improve a great deal in time to come. I doubt the winners will make a great headway in the tournament, especially as their next opponents are the Lusitanians "A."

THE FIRST DRAWN MATCH.

The Young Sports and the St. Andrew's High School could not come to a decision when they met on Tuesday, this being the first drawn game in the tournament. The game was not so fast as it was expected to be and it came as a surprise to the Young Sports when they met such determined opposition. The St. Andrew's must consider themselves lucky to have lived to fight another day and for this they have to thank Tiddle their goal-keeper. He stood in the way of the Young Sports and victory and saved at least three certain goals. I know all the players of the St. Andrew's but what I fail to understand is, how they come under the role of school boys with the exception of the two, the right back and the outside-right, all are non-student and one of them is not even an ex-student. By the way Umpire Harris, who was one of the officials in this match, amused, the spectators by his comical gestures and they were not slow to appreciate them, as they were lustily applauded. In one particular instance, he was noted to point his hands in one direction and his eyes in the other. He was extraordinarily cautious, sometimes and pulled up minor infringements, which in ordinary course should be overlooked. On the other hand, at times, he passed over most serious offences to the consterna-

STARVATION AMONG BHILS

**Digging Up Roots Of Flow-
ers For Food, Says Dohad
Correspondent**

(From Our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, April 5.

Starvation is reported to be prevalent among the Bhil peasantry.

Hordes of them go to the village tanks near by, dig up the roots of lily flowers and either sell them or use them for their meals.

SIKH INTERNEE

ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, April 5.

Dr. Bhag Singh Ph D, who recently came from Canada and was interned in his village has been arrested to-day under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act—A. P.

The death has occurred of Sir James George Scott.

tion of players and spectators alike.

WAS IT A LATHI CHARGE?
The Friend's Sporting Club which had made such a favourable impression on hockey fans, went down easily to the Bombay Telephone Company went to the Azad Maidan, expecting to see a great game but to my surprise, my Friends' disappointed me. Players of both teams allowed their tempers to get the better of them and what promised to be an excellent match, proved to be a "lathi charge." Had the game been ably supervised, this should never have happened. Pushing, tripping and brandishing of sticks, all went unnoticed. Both Umpire, viz. Murphy and Bince, showed no knowledge of the rules of corners and penalty corners. When a corner ought to have been awarded, a bully at the twenty-five was ordered and when a penalty corner should have been given, there was a corner. There are grave offences and I would advise the officials in the sincerity of my heart, to brush up their knowledge of the rules and treat the spectators to some better umpiring next times.

**"10,000 PERSONS FLEW
WITH CENT. PER CENT.
SAFETY."**



PILGRIMAGE BY AIR
FROM HARIDWAR TO
SHRI BADRI NATH JI

A MONTH'S JOURNEY IN AN HOUR
QUICKEST, CHEAPEST, SHORTEST, BEST, SAFEST & EASIEST

हरिद्वार से

**श्री बद्रीनाथ धाम की
हवाई जहाज द्वारा यात्रा**

एक मास का यात्रा एक घंटे में

कवि, लेखी, लेखी, लेखी, लेखी, लेखी, लेखी, लेखी

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श्री बद्रीनाथ धाम की

हवाई जहाज द्वारा यात्रा

एक मास का यात्रा एक घंटे में

कवि, लेखी, लेखी, लेखी, लेखी, लेखी, लेखी, लेखी

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Cost Of The M. C. C. Visit Analysed

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

COSTS OVER TWO LAKHS

I submit herewith the promised statement of account in connection with the last M. C. C. visit to the country, as accepted by the Board of Control for Cricket in India. I have no doubt most people will be shocked by the stupendous figures which the persons in authority have spent under various heads and in aggregate. No body should for a moment imagine that the one lakh and thirty thousand odd rupees shown on the expenditure side of the account, represent the total cost of the visit to India. If the expenses incurred by the different provincial associations were added on to it, I am sure the figure will mount up to well over two lakhs of rupees.

SOME ASTOUNDING FIGURES.

Before I enter into the merits and demerits of the visit itself at such a huge cost, I should draw pointed attention of the cricketing public of India to some of the items of expenditure which need careful scrutiny and utmost consideration. The first two items of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 8,000 represent the salaries and allowances to the Professional and Amateur players of the M. C. C. team respectively. In addition the insurance of the professionals cost over Rs. 3,000. I suppose these charges were agreed upon by the contracting parties, the Board of Control on the one hand and the M. C. C. on the other. We cannot, therefore, question their propriety at this stage.

SERVANTS GALORE ON ATTENTION

But one should like to know how the authorities came to spend the respectable sums of Rs. 4,375 on wages of bearers, Rs. 3,359 odd on laundry and Rs. 2,929-5-9 on medical expenses. I understand that each of the visiting players was supplied with a bearer or personal servant at the expense of India. In addition they were given a couple of masseuse to massage them every day during their stay in this country.

The visitors travelled first-class all along from the day they left England to the day they returned home which accounted for the robust total of more than Rs. 40,000.

DISCRIMINATING TREATMENT FOR INDIANS

From the above, it will be clear to the meanest understanding that our guests were treated right royally all throughout. Moneys were spent lavishly after them. It is no wonder, therefore, that the net surplus on the whole business came down to the bare figure of Rs. 3,000.

In this connection it would be worth our while to compare the treatment which was meted out to our own players. It is common knowledge that they had to travel second class and be satisfied with second class hotels. What allowances were paid to them cannot be made out from the statement of account, as they have been merged with the allowances to the Manager and Assistant Manager.

CRY TO THE GODS TO HELP

Apart from this, the Indian Test Match players never had the advantage of a personal servant or a masseuse. Even medical attendance was not being

satisfactory although large sums of money had been spent on these items. It may be recalled that when Mahomed Nissar fell ill at Madras, some row had to be kicked up before satisfactory arrangements were made for his treatment. At Calcutta, our players were asked by the authorities to stay with certain individuals with whom they were not personally acquainted. Was there any official to receive them and introduce them to their respective hosts and fix them up properly? They were expected to look after themselves. Again, when Amar Singh had over-bowled himself and asked for a masseuse, none was available until the M. C. C. Captain offered his own as a matter of courtesy!

WOULD ENGLAND TREAT INDIAN GUESTS SIMILARLY?

Let nobody imagine that our players should be treated as royally as our guests have been entertained. They should be made as comfortable as our poor country can afford. But in no case should they be made to feel their inferiority in any manner. That will go to the utmost detriment of our national progress and prestige.

While India is expected to entertain her guests in royal fashion, does it not sound strange that Indians are not treated even in decent style, let alone royal, when England invites them? Not because she cannot afford it but because it does not pay her to do. In the "Mother Country," it is all a question of pound, shilling and pence. Sense of hospitality and sportsmanship are secondary points.

SELECTORS' HEAVY CHARGE

It is generally admitted that the money spent on Test Trials and training at Bombay which stands at nearly Rs. 7,000 was virtually wasted. Because neither the trials nor the training bore the stamp of satisfactory results. But the item which is open to serious question, is the sum of Rs. 3,672-7-6 spent by the Selection Committee. It should be noted that one of its members, Dr. Homi Kanga paid his own expenses. So, the whole of this sum may be put down on the other members, A. L. Hosie and S. E. West. Primarily my objection is to the election of non-Indians to such a Committee. Secondly, the expenses were far too heavy on these two gentlemen.

WHY AN ENGLISH MANAGER?

Another item on the expenditure side of the account which I cannot pass unnoticed is the honorarium paid to the Manager and Assistant Manager of the M. C. C. team, viz., Rs. 2,666-10-8 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. I fail to understand why an Englishman was appointed to the former position, when an Indian Manager at lesser cost would have done equally well, if not better. In fact, the M. C. C. Captain was all praise of the Indian Assistant Manager and if reported to have said that they could not do without him. Why then have the former or two officials, in any case? It is a strange argument that an English team visiting India must have an English Manager, and an Indian team touring England must also have an Eng-

lishman to manage them!

GOVERNMENT'S POUND OF FLESH

On the income side it is noticed that out of sixteen provinces, ten could not make any profit. Madras Cricket Association tops the list with a contribution of Rs. 9,574 with Bombay's Rs. 4,000 as second. It is said that entertainment taxes absorbed as much as Rs. 50,000 at four centres alone, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Karachi, of which the Cricket Association of Bengal and Assam paid Rs. 17,000. As I said last week while commenting on the W. I. F. A. accounts, it is a most unjust tax on sports. I hope every effort would be made to relieve sport of this unconscionable levy.

OUR WATCHWORDS

Having scrutinized the income and expenditures of the last M. C. C. visit, it is absolutely imperative that we should seriously consider whether such visits are necessary in the near future at such enormous costs. As far as the instructional side of the question is concerned, I am sure that there would be no two opinions that coaches at various centres would be much more helpful and considerably less expensive. As for giving fillip to the game, I am convinced that the country is sufficiently roused and it needs more of constructive efforts than spectacular demonstrations. It must not be thought that I am opposed to foreign visits or tours as such. I want them, but at regulated intervals, so that our financial strength, weak as it is, and enthusiasm for sport, subordinate as it is to the former, should not be frittered away. So, train up our boys, build our financial strength and save our enthusiasm should be our watchword now.

M. C. TOUR 1933-34.

Income and Expenditure Account.

	Rs.	a.	p.
To Salaries of Professionals	40,000	0	0
To Allowances to Amateurs	8,000	0	0
To Allowances to Players, Manager and Assistant Manager	2,865	0	0
To Honorarium to Manager	2,666	10	8
To Honorarium to Assistant Manager	1,000	0	0
To Passage Money	24,840	0	0
To Expenses in England prior to departure	593	1	8
To Travelling Expenses to M.C.C. Team	15,107	0	5
To Meals during travel	1,989	10	7
To Expenses of Selection Committee	3,672	7	6
To Purchase of Kit	1,144	8	0
To Wages of Bearers	4,375	0	0
To Expenses of Test Trials	5,714	3	0
To Expenses of Training at Bombay	1,220	9	0
To Caps and Blazers	992	12	0
To Insurance of Professionals	3,079	2	8
To Medical Expenses	2,929	5	7
To Gratuities	3,416	6	8
To Laundry	3,359	4	3
To Postage and Telegrams	1,877	8	11
To Stationary and Printing	761	15	3
To Bank Charges	490	10	8

To General Expenses 370 11 2
To Net-Surplus transferred to Main Account 3,113 0 8

Total Rs. 1,33,659 1 1

Rs. a. p.

By Guarantees as follows (Sind Cricket Association Rs. 5,000, Northern India Cricket Assn. Rs. 5,000, Southern Punjab C. A. Rs. 4,000, Rajendra Gymkhana, Patiala Rs. 5,000, Delhi & District C. A. Rs. 4,000, Rajputana C. A. Rs. 2,500, W. I. States C. A. Rs. 5,000, Bombay Presidency (Proper) C. A. Rs. 26,000, Bengal & Assam Rs. 20,000, Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram Rs. 5,000, Central India C. A. Rs. 2,500, C. P. & Berar Rs. 3,000, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla, Secunderabad Rs. 5,000, Mysore State C. A. Rs. 2,000, Madras C. A. 12,000, Ceylon C. A. Rs. 6,000) 1,12,000 0 0

Share of Surplus from Associations 21,659 1 1

Total Rs. 1,33,659 1 1

AYR-FALKIRK MATCH TO BE REPLAYED

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 5.

Following the inquiry into the Ayr-Falkirk match on 4th March the Scottish Football Commission has cancelled the result of the match which is being replayed on the 10th instant.

SPECIAL RATES DURING NATIONAL WEEK ONLY

A. I. S. A. CERTIFIED GENUINE KHADDAR

- (1) 12-1/2 per cent Discount on Andhra Khadi
- (2) 6-1/4 per cent on other silk varieties
- (3) 6-1/4 per cent on Jaipur coloured Khadi
- (4) 6-1/4 per cent on Nanded Dhoties and
- (5) 12-1/2 per cent to 25 per cent on certain varieties like Saris, Chintz and ready made silk or Andhra khaddar goods.

FOR COATING & SHIRTING

Use our cheap and durable Jagadampulli khaddar.

Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar,
Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2.

BURGLARIES IN CITY

Thieves Ransack Chowpatty Flat And Get Away With Valuables

Property, valued at over Rs. 1,000 was stolen from a house at Chowpatty, Bombay, on Friday night.

Mr. Mahanji Khursedji residing at "Rahimtoola West View," Chowpatty, went out for a drive with his family on Friday evening. On their return they found the doors of the house bolted from within.

After effecting an entry Mr. Khursedji found the almirahs and cupboards broken open and jewellery and other articles valued at over Rs. 1,000 missing.

The Gamdevi police were informed and Superintendents Klein and Smith and Inspector Dyer of the Crimes Branch, with Inspector Vanjira arrived on the spot.

A servant in the employ of the complainant is missing.

Burglar at Mughbhat Lane.

The Maharbavdi police are carrying on enquiries in a burglary case that occurred on Friday evening, in which a burglar is alleged to have entered into a room on the second floor of a building in Mughbhat Lane, by removing the tiles and escaped with jewellery worth about Rs. 800 belonging to Mr. Gokhale the occupant of the room.

KURLA CHURCH DISPUTE

Hearing Of Cases In Resident Magistrate's Court Postponed For Week

(From Our Own Correspondent).
KURLA, April 6.

Before Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, the Ag. Vicar of the Holy Cross Church filed an additional statement denying the allegations made by Mr. Walton and others in the proceedings taken by the Kurla Police in the matter of the Church dispute.

The hearing was postponed for a week.

The case in which Father Fernandez, the Ag. Vicar, is prosecuting Messrs. Walton, Barretto and Pereira for alleged trespass etc. was also postponed to April 27.

TWO VERDICTS OF SUICIDE

Dysentery And Unemployment Cause Victims To End Lives

Verdicts of suicidal death were returned by the Coroner's Jury on Saturday on Cowasji Bajajji Pawri (82) residing at Baria Building, and Rupsingh Jodhsing (25) who died in the last week of March.

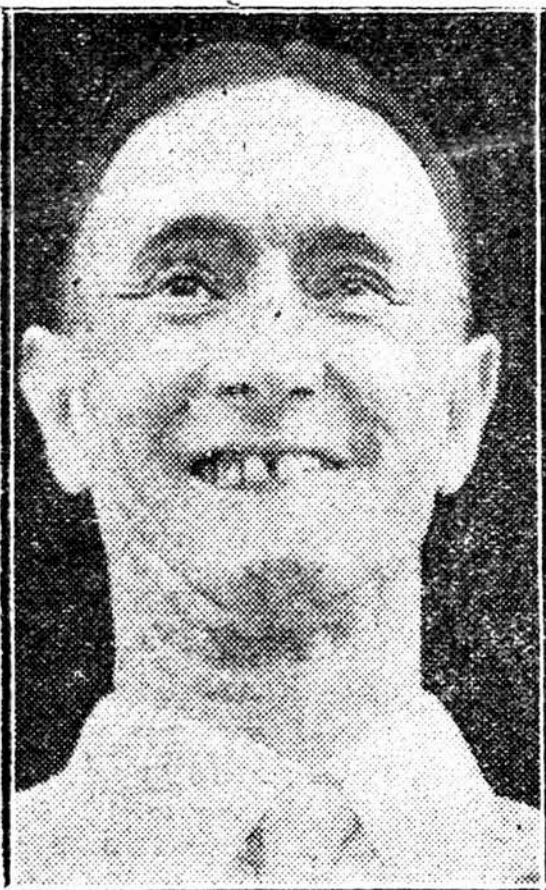
Evidence showed that Pawri, who suffering from dysentery was very much upset by it. He was residing with his daughter and his son-in-law at Falkland Road.

Early on Saturday morning he jumped from the third floor of his building. He died on the road before he could be removed to Hospital.

Verdict: "Fracture of skull and pelvi and laceration of brain due to suicidal jump from the third floor of Baria Building, Grant Road Corner."

In the other case evidence showed that the deceased was unemployed for a long period. He was found unconscious near Marine Lines station on March 24 and death was believed to be from opium poisoning.

A verdict of suicide was recorded by the Coroner.



Mr. Justice Blackwell will act as the Chief Justice of Bombay when Sir John Beaumont proceeds to England on leave.

G. K. U. (RED FLAG) GENERAL MEETING

New Managing Committee Elected

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, General Secretary, G. K. Union (Red Flag), writes:—

Great enthusiasm prevailed at the Fergusson Road when the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay G. K. U. (Red Flag) was held on Thursday for the purposes of the Annual General elections. Mr. Abdul Majid, the President of the Union presided. In the beginning Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the General Secretary of the Union, read the Annual report and presented the accounts which were passed unanimously. The workers then elected the office-bearers and the Managing Committee for the next year. The following persons are the office-bearers elected:—

President:—Mr. Abdul Majid.
Vice-Presidents:—R. B. Nerkar, Maniben Kara, V. B. Karnik and Laxman Govind.

General Secretary:—R. S. Nimbkar.

Treasurers:—Madan Chetty and Shankarrao Mundak.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The following are the honorary members of the Managing Committee elected by the meeting:—

Messrs R. S. Nimbkar, Dange, Maniben Kara, V. B. Karnik, Ushabai Dange, Lalji Pendse, Dr. Shetty, Kondvikar, G. R. Inamdar, Madan Shetty, Taiyub Sheikh, Mahmed Gani, Wamanrao Kulkarni, Hasan Bukhari.

About 25 members from the workers were also elected to the Managing Committee by the meeting.

SILVER JUBILEE FUND

Propaganda Among Workers

Two meetings of heads of Departments, Jobbers and Naikins of cotton mills in Bombay were held on Tuesday and Wednesday this week in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, and the Kohinoor Mills' Theatre, Naigaum, respectively. At the first meeting not less than 800 people were present and at the Kohinoor Mills' Theatre about 400.

The meetings were organised for the purpose of explaining the objects of the Silver Jubilee Fund, the charities to which the collections will be devoted, the programme of entertainments which will be provided during the Celebrations, and the methods which will be followed in making the collections at the cotton mills on the pay-day in April.

Sir Joseph Kay, the Chairman of the Millowners' Association, who is also the Chairman of the Mill Industry Sub-Committee of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations, occupied the Chair at both meetings.

The meetings were addressed in Marathi by Rao Bahadur S. K. Role.

MOTOR ACCIDENTS IN CITY

Little Girl Breaks Away From Mother And Gets Killed By Lorry

Verdicts of accidental death were recorded by the City Coroner, yesterday at the inquests on the victims of two motor fatalities which occurred on Friday and Thursday.

In another case a motor-car driver arrested for negligent driving was put up before Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and released on bail.

At the inquest held on the body of a child aged seven named Savita, the mother of the girl in giving evidence said that her daughter whose right hand she held, released herself from her mother and ran across the road at Poibawdi Junction Lorry No. X1170 knocked her down. Death was instantaneous.

When asked by the Court where the lorry was as the girl ran across the road the mother stated that the lorry was at a distance of four feet. The accident occurred on Friday.

FELL OFF FOOTBOARD.

In the other case the evidence showed that Nasaruddin Mantalli, (32) standing on the right hand footboard of a lorry belonging to his brother tried to sit on the tool-box while it was moving, and consequently fell off and sustained fatal injuries.

The brother of the deceased that he was driving his lorry No Bombay 252 towards Byculla. They started from Brick Bunder.

Near Tank Bunder he heard a cry stopped the lorry. He found his brother under the wheel, his legs crushed and blood spurting out.

His brother told him that he wanted to sit on the tool-box while the lorry was in motion and consequently fell down.

DRIVER ALLEGED TO BE DRUNK

Abid Shaik Haidar, it is alleged, was found on Friday midnight driving his car along Bellasis Road in a negligent manner. He swerved to the right of the road and crashed into a post situated between the tram lines.

The car was being driven from Bombay Central towards Old Parsi Statue. The police alleged that the driver seemed to be drunk.

The companion of the driver Abdul Karim and the driver sustained injuries. Abdul Karim has been detained in the J. J. Hospital for the treatment of his injuries.

He was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, pending further police enquiries.

NEW CHIEF OFFICER OF KURLA MUNICIPALITY

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, April 6.

Mr. B. R. Tengwekar, the New Chief Officer of the Kurla Municipality, has taken over charge from Mr. P. R. Kakade, who has reverted to the post of Mamlatdar.

It is understood that Mr. C. O. Ramfry, Chief Judge, Calcutta Small Causes Court will shortly be going on leave and Nawabzada A.S.M. Lati-ur-Rahman, next senior Judge officiate in his place.

M.L.C. and Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, M.L.C. The collections which are to be made from mill operative will take place on the 11th April 1935 and will be of a purely voluntary character. A large number of ladies have volunteered to assist in making the collection.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

GRAND AUCTION SALE, TO-MORROW at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) very valuable latest designed furniture of every description, Saxophone, Piano, Steel safes and Cabinets, Gramophone, glassware, crockery, platedware, Ornaments, Motor Car, etc. at Dina Building, Queen's Road and Princess Street junction. On view. Auctioneers D. MISTRY & CO., Tel. No. 22801.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

A few vacancies, with most liberal terms (pay and commission) agents are to be appointed one in each suburb and locality of Bombay for the Company that has revolutionised the history of Insurance by its most liberal outlook towards policy-holders. To avoid disappointment please apply sharp. Branch Manager, Servants of India Insurance Co., Ltd., 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Bombay. (9508).

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

Wanted:—Divisional organisers and Senior Agents for Bombay Presidency on pay and/or commission plus travelling facilities. Apply to Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., 40, Nisbat Road, Lahore. (9808).

Wanted an experienced High Class Cutter one who cut cloth to latest fashion. Salary from Rs. 110 to Rs. 150 as per qualifications. Apply personally, Hind Swadeshi Stores, opposite Firangi Temple, Girgaum, Bombay. (4004)

Wanted Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Prospectus No. "E" free.—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (3960).

12. ACCOMMODATION

Wanted lodgings about Rupees Seven a day. Share flat with or without meals has own cook. Write Cohen, Majestic Hotel.

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Books—New and Second-hand purchased and sold. Orders sent, Shri Bharat Book Depot, Thakurdwar, Bombay. (3999).

87. PHRENOLOGY

Desai's Phrenological Studio, 181, Walkeshwar Road, near Governor's Gate, Bombay 6. Consultations daily between 8-11 and 4-7. Short verbal statement. Two Rupees, Students' half fee. (R3935)

MISCELLANEOUS

Protect Industry by PATENTS—Patents Consult L. S. Davar, Formerly official Patent Office, Norton Bldgs., Calcutta. (3758).

ANNUAL READING



One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISUA OFFICE, Giruttani, S. India.

New York Cotton Up By 8 Points

GOOD SPECULATIVE AND TRADE BUYING

Bullion Prices Better And Grains Steady

On Saturday crossrates were a shade easier.
NEW YORK COTTON FAIRLY ACTIVE.

New York cotton was fairly active on account of speculative and trade buying and also foreign enquiry influenced by better news from Washington with regard to the Relief Bill proposal providing for payments of bounties.
BULLION PRICES IMPROVE.

London gold and silver prices improved a little.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY.

Wheat and linseed were steady. Rubber and jute were quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)		New York, April 6.
Previous closing	10.96	
To-day's opening	10.97	
Difference	+01	
To-day's closing	11.04	
Difference	+08	

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)		Liverpool, April 6.
Previous closing	6.05	
To-day's opening	6.06	
Difference	+01	
To-day's closing	6.07	
Difference	+02	

BROUCH EXPECTATION
July-August Rs. 221-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 6.
Cotton was fairly active to-day on improved enquiry influenced by better news from Washington with regard to the relief bill proposal providing for payments of bounties. Prices steadily advanced on considerable speculative and trade buying, together with some foreign enquiry.
Business in July opened at 10.97 i.e. 1 point higher than the previous closing. The market displayed steadier tendency on better Liverpool a vices and trade buying coupled with foreign demand with July gradually rising to 11.03 but the rise attracted some liquidation and forced the price back to 11.00 however with renewed buying support the market improved and July closed at 11.04 with a rise of 8 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges
New York, April 6.
May (10.93/10.93) 10.91/10.90
July (10.98/10.98) 10.97/10.97
October (10.55/10.55) 10.61/10.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.
Liverpool, April 6.
American March (6.13) 6.13
American July (6.06) 6.07
Egyptian March (8.02) 8.03
Egyptian July (7.97) 8.00

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 6.
10.45 p.m.
Broach cotton July-August moved between Rs. 221 and Rs. 221-8 at night. The rate at 10.45 p.m. was Rs. 221-8 with New York closing futures 8 points up.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date	40807000	6859000
Receipts Yesterday	6000	17000
Exports to date	3783000	6277000
Exports at Ports	2240000	3062000
Stock Interior Towns	490000	1598000
Stock Liverpool	792000	1088000
Visible Supply	5253000	7167000
Quantity in sight	7338000	10719000
Quantity out of sight	7408000	10104000

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 6.	
Previous closing	4.84 3/8
To-day's opening	4.84 7/8
To-day's closing	4.84 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 6.	
Previous closing	4.85 3/8
To-day's opening	8.55 1/2
To-day's closing	4.84 7/8
Difference	-00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, April 6.	
Previous closing	73.71
To-day's opening	73.75
To-day's closing	73.65
Difference	-06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 6.
London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.85 1/2 and then slightly fell to 4.85 1/8 and on further absence of support the rate steadily declined to 4.84 7/8.
The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.84 7/8.
Franc opened at 73.75 and declined to 73.66 subsequently fluctuations being narrow and unimportant.
The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 73.65.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 6.	
The market was steady.	
Last price	28 5/16d
To-day's price	28 7/16d
Forward	28 7/16d
Spot	28 1/2d

LONDON GOLD

London, April 6.	
Gold per ounce (£7-3-10 1/2)	£7-4-1

DISCOUNTS

London, April 6.	
3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.)	9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.)	5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.)	11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 6.	
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8)	1-6 3/32
Paris on Bombay (5-54 5/8)	5-55 3/8
New York on Bombay (36.52)	36.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.90 3/4)	0.90 3/4
London on Shanghai (1-6 3/4)	1-6 5/8
London on Milan (58.28)	58.18
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16)	1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 6.
Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/12, 75, and 68/6. The market showed a slightly better tendency but the activity was checked by prevailing uncertainties abroad. However on better London cables prices recovered on local and bank buying and closed steady at Rs. 67/14, 75/1 and 68/6.
Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/12/9, 35/13/6 and 35/14/6. There was very little activity owing to the absence of any stimulating foreign news with traders awaiting developments abroad. Prices closed steady at opening rates.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 6.
Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 63 1/2, July 66 1/4 and October 68 1/4. Some interest was displayed but business on the whole remained rather limited.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 6.
Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.94 5/8. The market was moderately active on some commission house buying but the foreign enquiry was rather poor.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 6.
Argentine linseed opened steady with April at 12.09. Prices displayed some steadiness on local buying and covering but business continued to be hampered by monetary uncertainties abroad. April closed at 12.11.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 6.
The following were the rates at 3.30 p.m.

METALS

Tin (£223 buyers £223 1/2 sellers)
Very steady closed.
Lead (12 3/16 buyers £12 1/4 sellers).
Steady closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£34 1/2 to £35 1/4) closed.
Glasgow Iron (70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-7 1/2) 2-7 1/2

JUTE

Crop April-May (£17 7/8) £17 3/4
Dunlop April (£20) £20
Lightning April (£18 3/4) £18 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (5 1/2) 5 7/16 paid and buyers.
April-June (5 7/8) 5 13/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay April-May (£12 sellers) £12 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 7/16 nominal) £11 3/8 nominal.
Linseed La Plata April-May (9 3/8 sellers) £9 5/16 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal April (£14 13/16 sellers) £14 11/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, April 6.

Rates at	Rs. a. p.
9-0 a.m.	6 9 9
12-0 noon	6 10 3
3-0 p.m.	6 10 6
5-30 p.m.	6 10 3
6-30 p.m.	6 10 9
8-30 p.m.	6 10 9
9-30 p.m.	6 11 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, April 6.	
Wheat May	Rs. a. p. 4 6 6
Linseed May	6 10 9

The tone was quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 6.
3-30 p.m.
The Stock Exchange was closed to-day

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 6.
General Motor (dol 28 3/4) dol 28 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/2) dol 10 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 29 3/8) dol 29 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 77 1/2) dol 78 1/2

INTENSIFIED DEMAND FOR GOLD

Sharp Recovery In Guilders And Swiss Francs

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, April 6.
Apart from large dividend disbursements mainly on British and

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 6

B. C. Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 ready
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 May
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8 Ready
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mail
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May

NEW YORK—

B C Rate T T 277
Banks selling T T 275
Banks buying T T 272

PARIS—

Banks selling D D 551
Banks buying D D 561

AMSTERDAM—

Banks selling D D 54 1/4 nominal

JAVA—

Banks selling D D 54 1/4 nominal

JAPAN—

Banks selling T T 77 3/4 nominal
Banks buying T T 77 1/2 nominal

HONGKONG—

Banks selling D D 136 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Banks selling D D 105 1/4

SINGAPORE—

Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—

Banks selling D D 89 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.84 1/2 5th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 11/16 6th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 6th instant
Java/London 7.28 6th instant
London/Paris 73.71 5th instant
London/Belgium 28.59 5th instant
London/Switzerland 15.03 5th instant
London/Italy 58.18 5th instant
London/Berlin 12.03 1/2 5th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 5th instant
London/New York 4.85 3/4 5th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.28 5th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.
Gold £7-4-3 4th instant £7-3-10 1/2 5th instant
Silver London Ready 28 5/16 4th instant 28 5/16 5th instant
Silver London Forward 28 3/8 4th instant 28 7/16 5th instant
Silver New York Ready 61 3/4 4th instant 62 5th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent
4th instant 5/8 per cent 5th instant
London discounts 6 mos 11/16 per cent
4th instant 11/16 per cent 5th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 1 1/2 per cent
3 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

AGREEMENT ON RELIEF BILL

Fears Of Devaluation Of Dutch Currency

Bombay, April 6.
Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Company, New York have sent the following cable to their local agents:—
A sharp gain in amounts American Commercial Banks are loaning to increase construction projects considered as bullish factor. Also agreement has been reached on relief bill. All markets excepting rubber have been depressed by fear of devaluation of Dutch currency. Further advance in sugar unlikely and probable recession due because of weak Bull position and depressed Javanese prices. We are inclined to favour moderate purchases of cotton for active trading position. Shares locking up

Colonial Government securities and a slight set-back in this week's average rate of treasury bill allotments due to heavy applications, conditions both in short loan and discount sections generally ruled quiet.

Uncertainty surrounding certain gold bloc currencies led to intensified demand for gold. During the week the amount approximating the value at £37,48,000 changed hands at prices fluctuating between 145-3 1/2 and 143 10/12 per fine ounce.

Profit-taking and more confident feeling about the ability of authorities to defend the guilder and the Swiss franc caused a sharp recovery in these currencies terms of sterling to-day.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 6
Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened at Rs 218/8 for Broach J/A delivery and ruled steady. There exists heavy short interest in the local market in Broach A/M delivery and some cotton tendered was passed, so there was some nervousness among bull operators. It is the greatest drawback of the local market not to introduce "Blind Surveys" and as long as the present system exists, no investor will stop in the market and there will be no connection between spot and forward cotton. The crop is short and it will be advisable to cover short sales.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but opened at a rise of one point. The local market was steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs.	224/8
Broach J/A Rs.	220
Oomra May Rs.	194/8
Oomra July Rs.	193/4
Bengal May Rs.	131
Bengal July Rs.	133

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 6—			
Extra	Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG Good.
M.G. Bengal.—			
U. P.	138	133	129 126
Punjab	138	133	129 126
Rajputana	141	135	130 127
Oomra No. 3	205	202	199 195
C. P. No. 1	223	220	217 213
C. P. No. 2	213	210	207 203
Broach No. 2	235	231	228 223
Punjab-Ame.	260	256	253 248
Surat	312	308	304 299
Rajpipla	307	303	299 294
Navsari	317	313	309 304

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 6.	
Bengal Superfine	149
Bengal Fine	139
Bengal F.G.	134
Sindh-Punjab Fine	139
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	134
Wardha-Hingl	219
Nagpur Savner	221
Pundhurna	206
Yotmal	205
Arvi	204
Ellichpur	202
Berar	196/298
Khamgaon	198/200
Mulkapur	194/196
Khandesh	191/194
Jalna/Sailu	191/194
Burwah Sanavad	201
Broach Fine	235
Punjab/American	263
Punjab/American mix	243
Cambodia	293
Compta Good	268
Kampala	363
Busoga	361
Jinja	359

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 6.		
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.		
Since 1st September.		
In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	918	204,853
Central India	133	79,757
Barsi and Nagar	423	84,775
Hyderabad-Gaorani	265	35,192
Berar	886	300,025
Central Provinces	163	72,218
Total Oomras	2,788	776,820
Dholera	301	120,112
N.W. Provinces	...	30,293
Rajputana	...	18,869
Sindh-Punjab	401	268,528
Broach	595	99,645
Compta and Dharwar	418	42,066
Western-Northerns	104	27,915
Cocanada	...	108
Tinnevely and Cambodia	...	33,296
Persian	...	2,446
American	...	15,041
Egyptian and African	886	187,560
Comilla, Burma and other	...	604
sorts	...	604
Total	5,493	1,623,543

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 4th April		
In full-pressed Bales.		
Yesterday	This year.	
Europe	7,580	251,472
Japan and China	8,255	708,318
Coast Ports	...	19,403
Up-country by Rail	...	144,453
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	16,989
Total	15,835	1,140,637

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, April 6	
Castor-seeds May delivery: Opening	Rs 32/7; Highest Rs. 32/8; Lowest Rs. 32/2; Closing Rs. 32/3
Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening	Rs. 42/10; Highest Rs. 42/11/6; Lowest Rs. 42/5/6; Closing Rs. 42/8
Cotton-seeds May delivery: Opening	Rs 25/2; Lowest Rs. 24/12; Closing Rs. 24/14

Natural Reaction In Shares

Short Covering And Scattered Buying Market Unsettled With Nervous Feeling

BOMBAY, April 6.
After a big-drop in values, the local Share Bazar opened steady to-day but there was nervous selling which depressed prices during the middle part of the session. Later on there was increased short covering and some buying by Jobbers which resulted in a steady recovery.

The market is demoralised and is easily influenced either side. Professional bulls are still watching developments and some operators are taking a bearish view and are inclined to sell short on a rising market. Still the course of prices is uncertain and it is too risky to trust the recovery. Bull operators are not likely to step in at the moment unless prices reach investment level and contracts pass into strong hands.

The heavy drop recorded yesterday was mostly due to extensive selling by professional jobbers and brokers against their holding of large long interest. Thus to-day's rise is nothing more than a natural recovery as yesterday the decline was overdone. A drop of about Rs. 100 in Tata Steel cannot be justified on any bonafide reason but it was a great wave of selling. This year the weather is very uncertain. Few months back we had an unusual cold wave and a few days back we experienced a heat wave, while operators on the Stock Exchange witnessed a bearish wave on Friday. These waves appear and disappear but endanger general confidence. It is a fact that weak bulls have lost heavily and they are not likely to take keen interest for some time and those who hope to recover losses will be denied facilities. Thus the market is likely to be dull for some time and we still think that buyers will do well to await lower levels.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, April 6.	
100 Ahm. Advance	280 0
500 Bom. Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	881 4
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	284 6
100 Central India	331 4
100 Colaba	128 2
100 Coorla	107 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	390 0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3 0
100 Finlay	100 0
100 Gokak	182 8
1000 Hindustan	1,725 0
100 Indore	71 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	67 8
100 Kohinoor	196 4
250 Laxmi	715 0
100 Madhavji	11 0
250 Madras United	45 0
1000 Morarji	1200 0
250 Model	82 8
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	140 0
100 Oosmanshah	57 8
100 Phoenix	328 8
25 Sassoon Suk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2400 0
50 Simplex	76 4
100 Swadeshi	210 0
100 Swan	67 8
25 Tata	16 0
500 Vishnu	1460 0
1000 Western	900 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	99 0
25-50 Central	35 4
500 Imperial	1490 0
125-500 Imp. Cont.	375 0
50-100 India	115 8
5 Union	5 0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	46 12
70 Gwallor	111 4
160 Indian	385 0
40 Katni Def.	1400 0
100 Katni Ord.	377 8
75 Okha	212 8
10 Punjab	26 0
100 Shahabad	396 4
70 United	79 8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12 4
15-75 New India	41 4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, April 6	
3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	89
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	89
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	102/12
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	102/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	114/12
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	114/12

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	103/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	116
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	106
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941	100
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	100/10
4 per cent 1943	104/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	109/8
5 per cent 1939/44	107/4
5 per cent 1940/43	108/8
5 per cent 1935	100/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974	101/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	101
5 per cent M Deb 1959	112
6 per cent M Deb. 1954	123
6 per cent K P T 1965	123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	106

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 87/14 and declined to Rs. 87/4 but later on there was heavy buying by banks which resulted in a sharp rise.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 6	
Century 271 275 274 283 282 284	
Bombay Dyeing 862 845 870 862 880 872	
877 871	
Kohinoor 182 181 185 196	
Central India 313 310 331 327 330 331	
Simplex 73 75 76	
Swadeshi 197 207 210	
Bundi 46 46/4 45/12 46/12	
I Cement 370 380 385	
Punjab 24/2 25 26	
Shahabad 382 395 397 396	
Andhra 1550 1500 1540 1535 1550 1545	
1547 1561	
Tata Hydro 161/14	
Tata Power 1455 1400 1440 1432 1450	
1437 1447 1451	
T Steel Defd 545 537 540 530 550 575	
557 570 562 580 587 590 582	
T Steel Ord 126 127 121 129 127/8 129	
130/8 127 128 127/8 130 128/8	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 162	
Bellapur 261 252 267 263 271 267 272 271	
B Steam 280	
B Burma 325 322 340 346	

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, April 6
The local silver market was quiet to-day on increased selling. Shanghai T on London opened 16-day 1-6 11/16 and closed quiet at 1-6 5/8. In the local market there was realising and Chaitra delivery after declining to Rs. 74/11 improved to Rs. 74/3. The undertone of the market was quiet. It is feared that Holland will now devalue its currency which will have some effect on exchanges resulting in rapid fluctuations in gold. There was scattered liquidation in the gold market.

Rs. a. p.	
*Ready silver	67 9 0
Chaitra delivery	74 13 0
Vaishakh delivery	68 1 0
Ready gold	35 13 0
Chaitra delivery	35 13 3
Vaishakh delivery	35 13 9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 5
Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 1/4 cents to 61 3/4 cents.

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, April 5	
May 62.35 plus 05	
July 62.99 plus 24	
September 63.70 plus 05	

GOOD TONE IN LONDON SILVER

London, April 4.
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. Report: After reviewing the movements of the week under review, the report says that the undertone remains good and the concluding paragraph states that some sales were effected on Continental account, whilst America as it was only expected in view of the course of exchanges has been very much less active than has lately been the case.—Renter.

Congress Is Alive And Kicking

Lesson Of Jallianwalla Massacre

APPEAL FOR ENROLMENT AS CONGRESS MEMBERS

Speakers Expatiate On Significance Of National Week Celebrations

The National Week was inaugurated in the city of Bombay, on Saturday evening by Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay and President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The first meeting of the Week was held on the Chaupatty Sands, when Congress leaders referred to the Jullianwalla Baug massacre.

"The National Week had become sacred to the nation, because it developed national consciousness and stimulated the struggle for Freedom."

"I am sure that if and when the Congress decided upon action thousands of men and women would join the movement with the same spirit as they did in 1930. Congress is alive and kicking, and Government are aware of this fact."

"It has been stated time and again by leaders like Mahatma Gandhi that the real work lay outside in the country, and not inside the Legislatures."

The above is a gist of the speeches that were delivered by Congress leaders on Saturday evening, in inaugurating the National Week.

A REMINDER TO INDIANS.

Mr. S. K. Patil, in requesting Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, to preside over the meeting said that the custom of celebrating the National Week began 15 years ago and practically every year it had been celebrated all over the country. The Week was being celebrated with a view to remind Indians of the Jullianwalla Baug tragedy, when innocent men and women were shot down. It was also to remind themselves that they were still under foreign domination. As long as Indians were not prepared to sacrifice and do everything in their power, so long would they not achieve freedom.

The speaker reminded his audience of the two campaigns of the country had awakened and Civil Disobedience, and said that country had awakened and there had been thirst for Freedom. India of 1935 was no more the India of 1920. Almost a revolution had taken place in the country and the mentality and outlook of the people had completely changed. The country had shown to the world, what amount of sacrifice it was capable of. Lakhs had entered the jails and many had braved lathi charges. There were still some patriots like Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Khan, Abdul Gaffar Khan and others, behind the prison bars. It was with a view to remind the public of all this that the National Week was being celebrated. Once the thirst for Freedom had begun it could never be quenched till Freedom had been obtained.

ENROL AS CONGRESS MEMBERS.

Continuing the speaker appealed to the citizens of Bombay to enrol themselves as Congress members and strengthen the hands of the Congress. After four years' struggle there had been a lull in the political activities of the Congress. It was wrongly being misconstrued as fright on the part of the Congress. The only reply to this allegation would be to enrol as many lakhs of Congress members as possible. Once the hands of the Congress were strengthened and the impression about the Congress "being frightened" was removed, the Congress could, with pride, go and demand the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi who had retired from the Congress.

NOT A POLITICAL SET-BACK.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, in the course of his speech, said that after the Punjab tragedy, the Congress had decided on celebra-

ting the National Week every year. It was being celebrated not with any intention of deciding on revenge or as an exhibition of anger, but to remind ourselves that the country was still under foreign domination. The National Week, this year, was of greater importance than in the previous years, because, after four years of struggle there had been a lull in the Congress activities. This lull had been misunderstood as a political set-back. But the speaker was sure that that was not the case. If and when the Congress again decided upon action thousands of people would join the movement with the same spirit as they evinced during the Movement in 1930. Government also were aware that the Congress was still alive and kicking. That they were aware of this fact and also aware of the hold that the Congress had over the masses was shown by the fact that secret circulars about the Congress were still being issued.

"MISUNDERSTANDING."

Continuing, Mr. Nariman said that last year the Congress decided that its members should enter the Assembly and there carry on the fight of the Congress. This decision had in itself created a sort of misunderstanding in the minds of several people. There was no need of any doubt about the course of action that those in the Assembly would take. They proved their 'bona-fides' by the way that they had scored victories over victories over the Government in the Assembly. But the impression that Congress would henceforth be a political body only to fight the elections, and there be some sort of political wave only once in three years when the elections took place, had gained ground. This impression must be removed, as it was not correct. It had been stated time and again that the real work of the Congress lay outside in the country and not inside the legislature. He appealed to the citizens of Bombay to enrol themselves as members of the Congress. There could not be any objection by anybody to becoming a member of the Congress, at least after the removal of the Khadi clause condition. If that much even could not be done by the people for the Congress, then the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, which used to claim 50 to 60 thousand members every year, would not be able to enrol even 5,000 members. This would give a handle to the critics to ridicule the Congress. He reminded his audience that in time of need the only political organisation in the

country that would stand by the people was the Congress. He also appealed to the citizens of Bombay to get into the habit of wearing khadi. He was sure that Bombay, which had been in the vanguard of the country's struggle for freedom would the National Week a unique success.

TAKE STOCK OF SITUATIONS.

Mr. Nagindas Master said that in the life of nations, as in the life of individuals, certain periods had to be set apart for taking stock of what had been achieved in the past and what had to be done in the future. The National Week was one such period during which the people had to ponder over the past work, and lay down the course of action for the future. The National Week had become sacred to the nation, because it developed national consciousness and stimulated the struggle for freedom. Several years had passed since the National Week was first inaugurated; and it could be stated without fear of contradiction that the achievement in the past had been great, though it might not have been crowned with complete success. The country was at present passing through a period of lull, and this was the time when some constructive work and preparation for acquiring greater strength to be better fitted for the next stage of the struggle, should be undertaken. It was an admitted fact that Congress was the only national organisation to which homage was paid by one and all, and its prestige and honour should be further enhanced. The speaker was sure that Bombay which had always been in the forefront of the struggle of National Freedom would respond wonderfully to the appeal of the Congress leaders in successfully celebrating the National Week.

"AN EYE-OPENER"

Dr. Chandulal Desai, the President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, in the course of his speech said that the tragedy that taken place at Jallianwalla Baug 16 years ago, would remain ever-green in the memory of every patriotic Indian. Several people who had assembled inside the Jallianwalla Baug to hear the speeches of Congress leaders, were shot at. The victims were not only Hindus but Muslims also. Women and children were there. They were peacefully sitting and hearing the speeches. This picture was an eye-opener to every Indian. The speaker quoted the example of Germany, and said that the lakhs of people who followed Hitler and cried "Heil Hitler" were men who were ready to lay down their lives for their Fatherland. What about India? The speaker appealed to the citizens of Bombay to enrol in their thousands as members of the Congress and thus strengthen the Congress.

"SLAVES STILL"

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that the National Week was being celebrated to remind Indians that they were still slaves and to remind them of the Jallianwalla Baug tragedy. It was not with any intention of inciting people to a sense of revenge but just to remind them that they were not enjoying Freedom. He appealed to the people to wear Khadi. What sort of cloth should be worn by free Indians could be decided, when India get Swaraj, but till then every patriotic Indian should wear Khadi, as nearly 50 per cent of the cost of mill-made cloth went to outsiders and not to the poor workers. He wanted the people

CONGRESS BULLETIN

A. I. C. C. Publication

ALLAHABAD, April 5.

The A.I.C.C. Office has issued the Congress Bulletin number 3, which is a very useful publication. Besides the proceedings of the last Working Committee meeting held at Delhi, this issue contains the list of A.I.C.C. members, which is followed by a list of president and secretaries of the Congress Committees in the provinces.

This list has been added to present a total picture of the present organisation of the Congress. The Bulletin contains a summary of the activities of the Congress members in the Assembly, a summary of the report of the Harijan Sewak Sangh and the rules of the All-India Village Industries Association.

Other items in the contents are: (1) Poorna Swaraj Day celebrations, (2) All-India Protest Day against the J.P.C. Report, (3) Situation in Midnapore, (4) Distress Warrants in Bihar, (5) Unity Talks, (6) List of Congress publications for sale in the A.I.C.C. office.

The annual subscription of the Bulletin is Rs. 2 for the public and Re. 1/4 for Congress Committees. The present issue is priced annas four only.—United Press.

assembled to take a vow that till Swaraj was won they would wear nothing but Khadi.

DUTY OF YOUTH.

Continuing he said that the youth of the country should engage themselves in useful discussion of the political activities and as to what they should do when called upon to act. The speaker said that the youth of the country, had joined the struggle, and were helping the Congress, but their contribution was not as much as it ought to be. He wanted them to think independently and come to their independent individual conclusions, instead of forming opinions about things after reading some literature from Russia; or blindly following a leader.

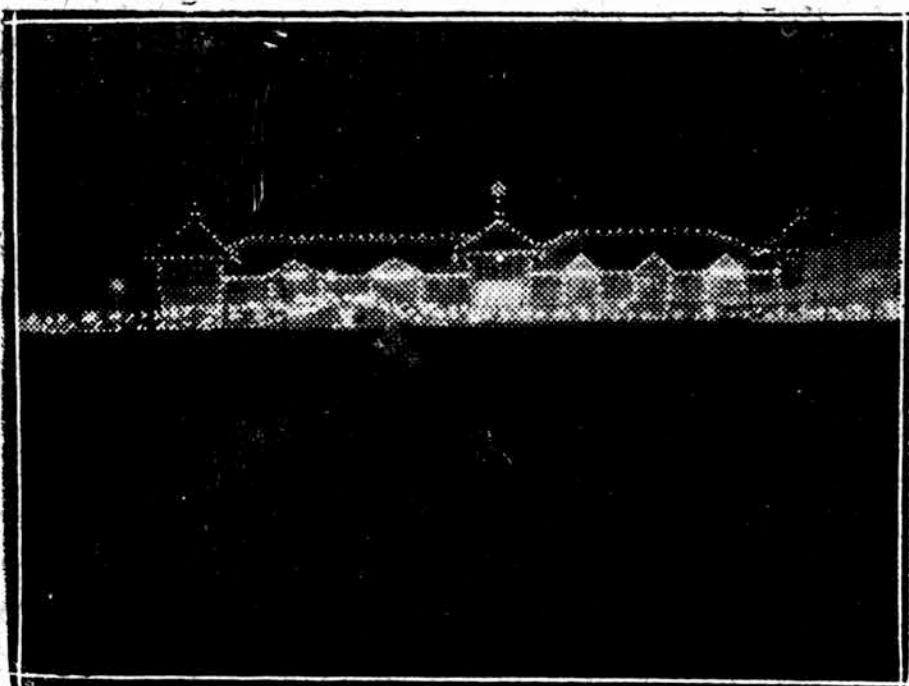
ENGLISHMEN'S PATRIOTISM.

Referring to Congress membership, the speaker felt sorry that even after the last two struggles and even after the importance of the great political organisation had been impressed on the minds of the people they had still to be asked to become members of the Congress. He referred to England going off the gold standard, and said that the Government in England appealed to Englishmen to bring gold in their possession and give it to Government. The next day there was a spontaneous rush of people to the Government Treasury to give all the gold they possessed.

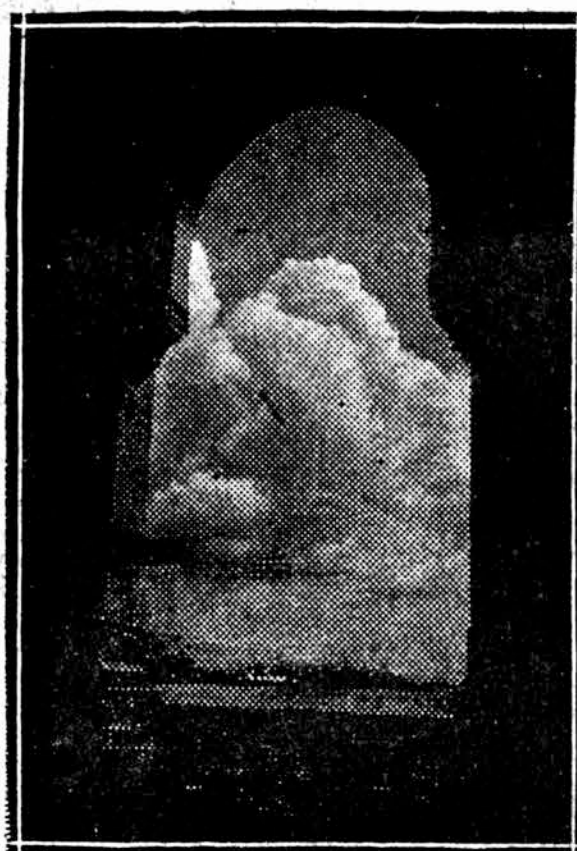
Such was the patriotic feeling of Englishman. Whatever Englishman could be accused of they could never be accused of want of patriotism. But in the case of India what was the Congress demanding? Nothing but a four-anna membership of the Congress. Every Indian ought to become a member of the Congress, and declare to the world that the country was behind the Congress. Congress was the country and the country was Congress.

After the singing of "Vande Mataram", the meeting came to a close.

City Of Lights And Shadows



Gymkhana's Jubilee Arch.



Ballard Pier through the Gateway of India.



Yacht Club at Night.



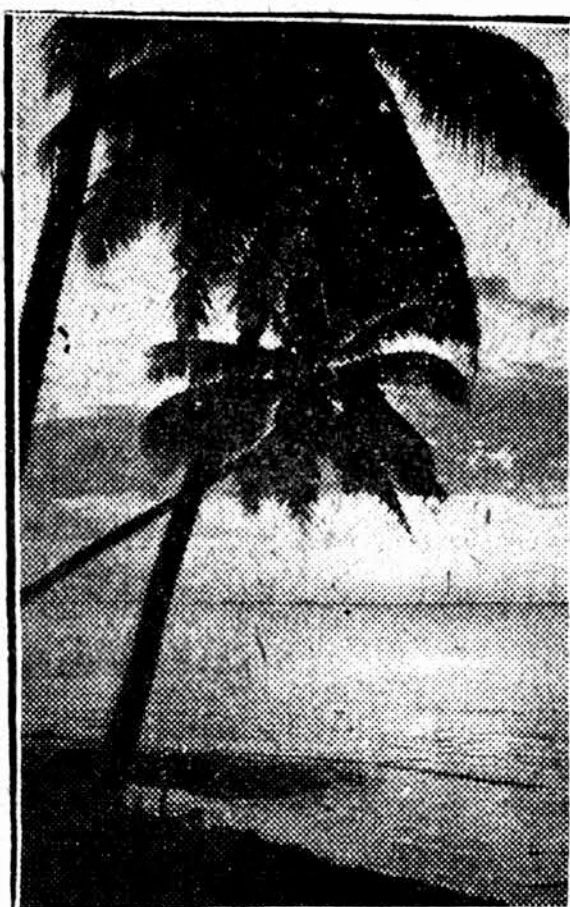
"The thunderstorm."



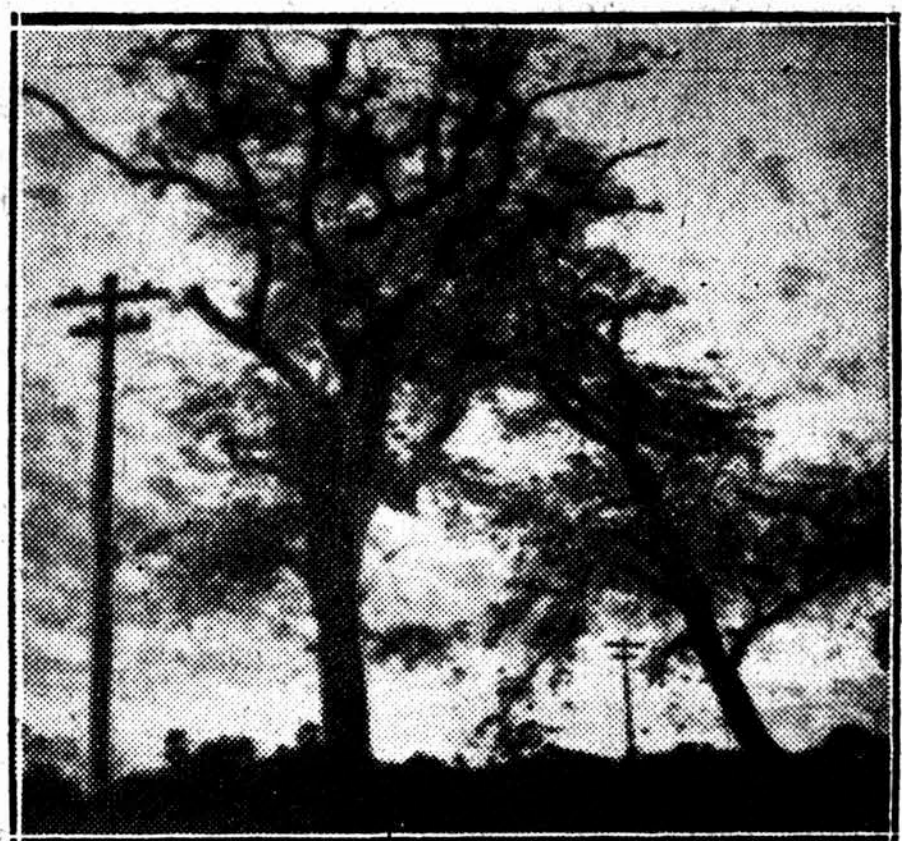
Beauty of the Oval.



"The peeping Sun in April."



"Evening Calm."



"Herald of the Monsoon."

Lucky Number ?

No. 168892

ENERVIN

GIVES
YOU



ENERGY

IS GOT
FROM



What is the Matter with YOU ?

- (1) Is it physical weakness ?
- (2) Do you feel mentally depressed?
- (3) Have you lost your appetite and sleep ?
- (4) Are you tired of taking medicines ?
- (5) Do you feel diffident to do any work ?
- (6) Have you lost enthusiasm for games ?
- (7) Are you down-hearted because of business reverses?
- (8) Does everything appear dark and gloomy ?
- (9) Has a recent illness played havoc with your health?
- (10) Do you wish to win all battles of life?

*If Your Answer is "YES"
to any of the above Queries*

START TAKING

ENERVIN

TO-DAY

It Must do You Good